LOUISVILLE DAILY DEMOCRAT.

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Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF THE DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

ONE YEAR.....$6 00
SIX MONTHS.....3 50
ONE MONTH.....60

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

We desire to procure the services of a local agent in every Postoffice District in the State. Will our friends act, or procure the services of some efficient person in our behalf? Believing that the circulation of the Democrat may be materially extended, we make this appeal to our friends in its behalf.

UNION CONVENTION!

At a meeting of the Union members of the Legislature, in the House of Representatives, on Monday evening, February 16th, 1863, on motion, Hon. Joseph R. Underwood was called to the Chair, and John B. Bruner, appointed Secretary.

After a free and full consultation, it is recommended to the Union Democracy of Kentucky, that they assemble in Convention, through their delegates, in the city of Louisville, on the 18th day of March next, and nominate suitable persons as candidates to fill the various State offices, to be chosen at the next August election. It is further recommended that the people meet, at some convenient time and place, in their respective counties, and appoint delegates to represent them in the Convention.

J. R. UNDERWOOD, Chairman.
JOHN B. BRUNER, Secretary.

Burke on the American Revolution—A British Copperhead.

Some of our readers will probably be surprised to find a monarchical government permitting its subjects to speak, as Edmund Burke spoke in his letter to the sheriffs of Bristol, published in April, 1777, in the midst of the revolution which resulted in the independence of the Colonies. He was permitted thus to speak, because the people of England, by previous resistance against encroachments of the Crown, had furnished convincing proof that they would not submit to arbitrary arrests, illegal imprisonments, or any other oppression of peaceful citizens at home, under the pretext of subduing the rebels in America, or any other protest whatever.

We have not space for the whole letter. The following extracts show the views of the writer, and will be found to possess a peculiar historic interest, and some of them singularly applicable to affairs around us. He begins:

I have the honor of sending you the last two acts which have been passed with regard to the troubles in America. These acts are similar to all the rest which have been passed on the same subject. They operate by the same principle, and they are derived from the very same policy. I think they complete the number of that sort of statutes to mine. It affords no matter for very pleasing reflection that our subjects diminish as our laws increase.

We are heartily agreed in our detestation of a civil war. We have ever expressed the most unqualified disapproval of all steps which led to it, and of all those which tend to prolong it; and I have no doubt that we feel precisely the same emotions of grief and shame on all its miserable consequences, whether they appear on one side or the other, in the shape of victories or defeats, of captures made from the English on the Continent, or from the English in these islands; of legislative regulations which subvert the liberties of our brethren or undermine our own.

We have to lament that in most of the late proceedings we see very few traces of that generosity, humanity and dignity of mind which formerly characterized this nation. War suspends the rule of moral obligation, and what is long suspended is in danger of being totally abrogated. Civil wars strike deepest of all into the manners of the people. They vitiate their politics; they corrupt their morals; they pervert their natural taste and relish of equity and justice. By teaching us to consider our fellow-citizens in a hostile light, the whole body of our nation becomes gradually less dear to us.

The following, it will be remembered, was not written with reference to Mr. Seward's efforts to conciliate courts of Europe, nor to the friendly manner in which our Government responded to the haughty demands of Great Britain in the Trent affair; nor to our politeness to the French in the Gulf; nor to the seeming satisfaction with which we have witnessed the invasion of Mexico:

We behold our native land, which used to sit the arbiter of all her neighbors, reduced to a servile dependence on their mercy, acquiescing in assurances of friendship which she does not trust, complaining of hostilities which she dares not resent, diffident to her allies, lofty to her subjects, and submissive to her enemies.

The following was not written with reference to the war that is raging, and, perhaps, has no application thereto:

But America is not subdued. Not one unattacked village which was originally adverse, throughout that vast continent, has yet submitted from love or terror. You have the ground you encamp on, and you have no more. The cantonments of your troops and your dominions are exactly of the same extent. You spread devastation, but you do not enlarge the sphere of authority.

Justice to President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton, General Halleck, Senator Sumner, philosopher Greeley, and all the other great men who are conducting this great war, requires us to premise that the following remarks were not made concerning either of them:

A conscientious man would be cautious how he dealt in blood. He would feel some apprehension at being called to a tremendous account for engaging in so deep a play without any knowledge of the game. It is no excuse for presumptuous ignorance that it is directed by insolent passion. The poorest being that crawls on earth, contending to save itself from injustice and oppression, is an object respectable in the eyes of God and man. But I cannot conceive any existence under heaven (which, in the depth of its wisdom, tolerates all sorts of things), that is more truly odious and disgusting than an impotent, helpless creature, without civil wisdom or military skill, without a consciousness of any other qualification for power but his servility to it, bloated with pride and arrogance, calling for battles which he is not to fight, contending for a violent dominion which he can never exercise, and satisfied to be himself mean and miserable, in order to render others contemptible and wretched.

Nor was the following spoken with reference to the war meeting lately held in Cincinnati:

There are many circumstances, in the zeal shown for civil war, which seem to discover but little of real magnanimity. The addressers offer their own persons and they are satisfied with hiring Germans. They promise their private fortunes, and they mortgage their country. They have all the merit of volunteers, without the risk of person or charge of contribution. And when the unfeeling arm of a foreign soldiery pours out their kindred blood like water, they exult and triumph as if they themselves had performed some notable exploit.

Nor was the following designed to refer to General Butler, or any other of our officers holding positions in the South, who are said to have found, amid the toils of war, some leisure for profitable trade:

We see well enough to what the whole leads. The trade of America is to be dealt out in *private indulgences and graces;* that is, in jobs to recompense the incendiarics of war. From a national, the American trade is to be turned into a personal monopoly, and one set of merchants are to be rewarded for the pretended zeal, of which another set are the dupes; and thus between craft and credulity, the voice of reason is stifled; and all the misconduct, all the calamities of the war, are covered and continued.

Speaking of those who were opposed to the policy of the Government, he says:

They have been told that their dissent from violent measures is an encouragement to rebellion. Men of great presumption and little knowledge will hold a language which is contradicted by the whole course of history. *General* rebellions and revolts of a whole people never were *encouraged*, now or at any time. They are always *provoked*. But if this unheard of doctrine of the encouragement of rebellion were true; if it were true that the assurance of the friendship of unnumbers in this country toward the colonies could become an encouragement to them to break off all connection with it, what is the inference? Does anybody seriously maintain that, charged with my share of the public councils, I am obliged not to resist projects which I think mischievous lest men who suffer should be encouraged to resist? The very tendency of such projects to produce rebellion is one of the chief reasons against them. Shall that reason not be given? Is it then a rule that no man in this nation shall open his mouth in favor of the colonies; shall defend their rights, or complain of their sufferings? or when war finally breaks out, no man shall express his desires of peace? Has this been the law of our past, or is it to be the terms of our future connection? Even looking no further than ourselves, can it be true loyalty to any Government, or true patriotism towards any country, to degrade their solemn councils into servile drawing-rooms, to flatter their pride and passions, rather than to enlighten their reason, and to prevent them from being cautioned against violence, lest others should be encouraged to resistance? By such acquiescence great kings and mighty nations have been undone, and if any are at this day in a perilous situation from rejecting truth, and listening to flattery, it would rather become them to reform the errors under which they suffer, than to reproach those who forewarn them of their danger.

Speaking of the British administration, he says:

From the beginning of this affair they have done all they could to alienate your minds from your own kindred; and if they could excite hatred enough in one of the parties toward the other, they seemed to be of opinion that they had gone half the way towards reconciling the quarrel. * * * But in case the sword should do all that the sword can do the success of their arms and the defeat of their policy will be one and the same thing. You will never see any revenue from America. Some increase of the means of corruption, without ease of the public burthens, is the very best that can happen. Is it for this that we are at war, and in such a war? * * * I can well conceive a country completely overrun and miserably wasted, without approaching in the least to settlement. In my apprehension, as long as English government is attempted to be supported over Englishmen by the sword alone, things will thus continue. * * * I have so much trust in the inclinations and prejudices of mankind, and so little in anything else, that I should expect ten times more benefit to this kingdom from the affection of America, though under a separate establishment, than from her perfect submission to the Crown and Parliament, accompanied with her terror, disgust and abhorrence. Bodies tied together by so unnatural a bond of union as mutual hatred, are only connected to their ruin. * * * I think I know America. If I do not, my ignorance is incurable, for I have spared no pains to understand it; and I do most solemnly assure those of my constituents who put any sort of confidence in my industry and integrity, that everything that has been done there has arisen from a total misconception of the object; that our means of originally holding America, that our means of reconciling with it after quarrel, of recovering it after separation, of keeping it after victory, did depend, and must depend, in their several stages and periods, upon a total renunciation of that unconditional submission which has taken such possession of the minds of violent men. The whole of those maxims upon which we have made and continued this war must be abandoned. Nothing indeed (for I would not deceive you) can place us in our former situation. That hope must be laid aside. But there is a difference between bad and the worst of all. Terms relative to the cause of the war ought to be offered by the authority of Parliament. An arrangement at home promising some security for them ought to be made. By doing this, without the least impairing of our strength, we add to the credit of our moderation, which in itself is always strength more or less.

The following passage applies with far more force perhaps to the people of the United States than it did to those of England:

Liberty is in danger of being made unpopular to Englishmen. Contending for an imaginary power, we begin to acquire the spirit of domination, and to lose the relish of honest equality. The principles of our forefathers become suspected to us, because we see them animating the present opposition of our children. The faults, which grow out of the luxuriance of freedom, appear much more shocking to us than the vices which are generated out of the rankness of servitude. Accordingly, the least resistance to power appears more unexcusable in our eyes than the greatest abuses of authority. All dread of a standing military force is looked upon as a superstitious panic. All shame of calling in foreigners and savages in a civil contest is worn off. We grow indifferent to the consequences to ourselves of ruling half the empire by a mercenary sword. We are taught to believe that a desire of domineering over our countrymen is love to our country; that those who hate civil war abet rebellion; and that the amiable and conciliatory virtues of lenity, moderation and tenderness to the privileges of those who depend on this kingdom, are a sort of treason to the State.

Lord North's policy toward the American rebels was of the same character as that of our Government toward the Southern rebels; and was obstinately persisted in until Parliament was compelled to acknowledge the independence of the colonies. Mr. Burke, however, was not arrested, nor impeached, nor otherwise treated as a traitor, because of his denunciation of that policy and his opposition to the war. On the contrary, he continued, for many years after, a member of Parliament, and, in 1782, was one of the majority who voted "that it is the opinion of this House that a further continuance of an offensive war in America for the purpose of subduing, by force, the revolted colonies, is totally impracticable;" and soon afterward he became a member of the Cabinet from which Lord North and his colleagues were forced to retire.

The Case of Capt. Kalfus.

On readers may remember the statement, made a few days ago, that Capt. Kalfus had been arrested "for treasonable language used in his resignation," and, no doubt, felt some degree of curiosity to know what that language was. We confess that we felt a strong desire to know, not merely from an idle curiosity, but as there is a good deal of difference of opinion now a days as to what treasonable language is, it appears to us that here might be contained some useful information, not only for the public generally, but to official letter-writers in particular.

When Cassius M. Clay, who, as Major General, told the President he would not serve in the army unless the war could be carried on according to Cassius' own plan, he being allowed to have his own way and to draw his pay as Major General, without receiving from Mr. Lincoln so much as a rebuke, we could hardly imagine what sort of language could be considered treasonable after that. Whether Cassius snapped his fingers in the President's face, telling him if that was treason to make the most of it, is not stated. No reasonable man could expect any language to be considered as treasonable after such conduct of a Major General going not only unpunished, but unrebuked, which was not of the most audacious and power-defying kind. What was our surprise, then, to find that the following language in the letter of resignation of Captain Kalfus, as was reported to us by himself, was considered treasonable:

That I am painfully convinced that the war is not prosecuted by the present party in power in accordance with the principles and policy under which I enlisted eighteen months ago; that I enlisted to fight rebellion, to fight treason, to fight for a *reconstruction* of the Union as it was, but not for the degredation of the *white* man to an equality with the negro; and being unwilling to sacrifice my liberty of opinion, and more unwilling to encourage insubordination by the utterance of sentiments while in the service which might be considered inconsistent with good order and proper discipline in the army, and as I could not as conscientiously and as zealously discharge my duties as formerly, I repectfully desire that my resignation be accepted; and, moreover, that the service would not suffer, because the vacancies in the regiment were now filled, and a competent senior Captain ready to take my place.

Here then we have the desired information as to what constitutes treasonable language in a Captain. Let others take warning! It is not officer like nor loyal to speak the truth frankly as to one's motives for leaving the service. Then persons in the service have no right to any opinions of their own. They have no right to think—the President can do all the thinking for them. The old theory long established in the military world, that a good soldier is a mere machine, moving passively as directed by his superior, is here re-established. When Mr. Lincoln takes snuff, let the whole army sneeze.

Had Captain Kalfus acted with more shrewdness and less honesty he could have withdrawn easily with high honor. Had he resigned on some hypocritical pretense, it would, no doubt, have been more in accordance with official custom and dignity, besides there would have been nothing like treason in the case.

Capt. Kalfus has been dismissed the service, but, on account of his previous good conduct, he was not subjected to the ignominy usual in such cases, of marching out of camp to unpleasant music. Nor do we think any reproach can rest upon him for his frank, honest, straight-forward course. His language was courteous and respectful, and he seemed very considerate in retiring at a time and in such manner as that the service could receive no detriment. Entertaining, as he does, sentiments identical with thousands, yes, hundreds of thousands, of others, considering and firmly believing themselves truly loyal, he certainly cannot reproach himself with intentional impropriety; and if there was treason in what he said it must have been "constructive treason." We wish there had been no worse traitors than he has been.

Secretary Stanton ought to publish a book of forms—a "complete letter-writer"—giving the proper forms to be used in official correspondence by officers in the army, from a Major General down, so as to avoid difficulty in future, indicating specially there expressions that would be considered treasonable in one branch of the service and not in another. Otherwise, there is no telling into what difficulties the example of a Major General may get the lower officers.

☞ It should be a main object with the convention about to assemble in our city to see that no man who is tinctured with abolitionism or secessionism is placed upon the State ticket.

If we would put down this rebellion and restore the Union, men who will maintain the Constitution regardless of the party schemes of either faction should receive the nomination—men who will neither affiliate with abolitionists nor secessionists should be placed upon the ticket, and with a declaration of principles, clear and unmistakable as to the real position of Kentucky, they should go before the country. There are men in our Commonwealth, unfortunately, who, for office and place, are ready to serve the Administration on the one side and the Confederacy on the other. They are equally our enemies. All that is necessary for a glorious triumph of principles and of right, is for us to declare against both factions, and, taking the Constitution for our guide, there is no such word as fail.

This rebellion is one of the most damnable and wicked in the world's history, and could long ago, in our judgment, have been put down, had not the party in power undertaken to force its party policy upon the country with the power of the Government. Had the President declared that this war was for the suppression of the rebellion—for the re-establishment of the Union as it was and the enforcement of the Federal authority—guaranteeing to every citizen his constitutional rights, the war would have been ended. Instead of this, however, this Administration has endeavored to carry out its party platform, and seems to have made this the paramount question. Regardless of traitors everywhere the mass of the people are right and mean right. They take the Constitution as it is and want the Union as it was. Upon such a platform they are willing to furnish the last man and the last dollar in support of the Government our fathers gave us.

They are not willing to aid the traitors of the South and they are not willing to aid the Abolitionists of the North. The voice of Kentucky is sound—her people are loyal to the core; except the few on the one side or the other who, having cut loose from the great bulwarks of the Constitution, are drifting upon whatever tide will ride them into office and power. The mass of the people are right, and they will not be placed in a false position. They are not for this Administration, and are against the rebellion. Let our platform be unequivocal, and with true men upon the ticket, Kentucky will come forth redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled.

Cotton Culture in Kentucky.

The following letter, from a farmer in Hopkins county to the Louisville Journal, will be read with interest. Some of the facts here stated are very important:

MADISONVILLE, Ky., Feb. 28, 1863.

The interest manifested for the culture of cotton in this latitude does not at all correspond with its importance at this juncture. If the subject were just now set forth in all its bearings by or through the press of the country, the very best of results might reasonably be expected. Not indeed that the price of cotton would be reduced but that those who should be induced to raise it would realize much money. For months past it has been in my head to plant about six acres this spring, unless the progress of the war or the return of peace should admonish me otherwise. At this time, eminent success seems inevitable, and I am fully resolved to plant. At first, those to whom I have made known my views have regarded the matter lightly, but when he or they tell me cotton is worth $1 per pound, and that two hundred pounds of ginned cotton can be easily raised on the acre, I cannot but smile.

Two objections are urged against cotton raising by those who would allow it to be very profitable: first, scarcity of seed; and secondly, it would necessarily entail the tobacco crop. The first objection is in part well founded. There is not seed enough in the country to plant all that could be raised, but there is enough to do much toward bringing money in the country. There was seed enough raised in this county last year to plant 5,000 acres. Where I got seed the other day, the *gin-man* had perhaps a hundred bushels, after wintering his cattle on them. In a month longer they will be all gone unless the *ginners* are induced to forbear to destruction.

As to the second objection, it is wholly groundless. A man need only to curtail his corn crop to the extent of the area in cotton. Its culture is done in about the same time as that of corn. The picking, which is allowed to be very tedious in this country, is postponed till the tobacco is safe in the house.

Everybody here is raising what will do them; then why not raise for sale? Some who have measured their ground tell me they raised at the rate of 300 pounds to the acre last year. If the subject is worthy let it be brought before the people in all its bearings.

☞ Hon. Thomas E. Bramlette, of Adair county, has been appointed United States District Attorney for Kentucky, to fill the vacancy created by the recent death of the lamented James Harlan. Mr. Bramlette is well known as one of the ablest lawyers in the State, and will discharge the duties of his new position with marked ability and efficiency. He is in the city at present.

☞ The Indianapolis Journal stated several days ago that Gen. Jerry Boyle, for sometime commander of this post, had been superseded by Col. Manson, of Indiana. We have no additional information upon the subject.

STATES IN REBELLION.

Spirit of the Southern Press—What are the Farmers Doing?

[From the Mobile Register, Feb. 26.]

Salt is now less than half the price that it was three months ago. The apology then made for high prices was that farmers had to pay so heavily for everything that they were obliged to charge high prices for their produce. Well, here is one important article that is cheaper; how much have the farmers lowered their prices in consequence? They then got from $2 50 to $2 75 a bushel for their corn delivered in Mobile; what do they ask now? They then got from 20 to 30 cents a pound for their cattle delivered in Mobile; what do they ask now? They then got from $1 25 to $1 50 a pound for their butter delivered in Mobile; what do they ask now? They then got 65 cents a pound for their bacon delivered in Mobile; what do they ask now? They then got from $50 to $56 a barrel for their flour delivered in Mobile; what do they ask now?

Is it not notorious that not one of these articles is lower, and that all but butter are higher—some of them enormously higher than they were then? Who has done this? Is it the farmers, or is it the men among ourselves who have been making money ever since the war commenced? We hear that one man has hundreds of barrels of flour which he refuses to sell even at $70 a barrel; that another has immense quantities of sugar, which he bought for 8 and 10 cents a pound, and which he refuses to sell at present prices; one expecting to get $1 a pound for his sugar, the other $100 a barrel for his flour. Are these things true or is it a fact, as they say it is, that they are content with moderate profits, but are obliged to pay enormous prices to the producers? That all the blame does not properly rest upon the shoulders of our city dealers we know.

Let one instance serve to illustrate. Some time ago a quantity of lard oil was sold at $11 a gallon in the city. The party who held it controlled the market, and he asked his own price; the Government, we believe, was the purchaser. Meanwhile a gentleman, up the country sent some down to sell, instructing his agent to take $8 a gallon for it, which, it is hardly necessary to say, was an enormous profit upon what he had given for it; but, seeing this quotation, he immediately sent word, that he, too, must have $11 for his oil. And we do not, by any means, suppose that this is an exceptional case. Indeed, it seems quite consistent with interior ideas of morality to extort to the utmost from Mobilians, whom they regard as a kind of Yankees, or something worse, if that were possible.

THE REBELS' OPINION OF MILROY.

[From the Richmond Examiner, March 2.]

A NEGRO REGIMENT IN VIRGINIA.—We learn from an intelligent gentleman who succeeded in making his escape from Winchester that Gen. Milroy has actually in service a regular organized and enrolled regiment of negroes, about six hundred strong. This no doubt suits the natural taste of Milroy, and is but in keeping with the barbarity of the system of warfare which he has been carrying on in the valley.

Our informant also states that Milroy has lately sent his negroes out to scour the country and bring in all negroes that can be found, seizing all the meat and provisions on the farms for their subsistence, and whatever other booty they can carry off. Many of the largest farmers have been thus robbed of their slaves. It is to be deplored that our Government can extend no adequate protection to this unfortunate section of the country, which has not only been scourged by the ravages and devastation of war, but whose people have been subjected to every conceivable outrage and atrocity of the enemy.

At the time our informant left General Milroy had his headquarters at Winchester.

EXCITING SCENE IN THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

[From the Memphis Appeal, 23d.]

The following scene occurred in the House of Representatives, at Richmond, a few days since:

Mr. Foote, of Tennessee—I make a last appeal to the House; we have most important business before us in secret session, and therefore I make once more the motion.

Mr. Kenan, of Georgia—I rise to a question of order. Is it in order, is it consistent with the dignity of this House, that the member from Tennessee should again make that motion?

Mr. Foote—I call the gentleman to order. I am not to be lectured by him.

The Speaker—Both gentlemen are out of order; they will please take their seats.

Mr. Kenan—(in a very loud voice) I say it is not consistent with the dignity.

Mr. Foote—(Excitedly) I shall go elsewhere to learn manners in this House, than to the member from Georgia. [Cries of "order! order!"]

Mr. Kenan—(Very excitedly) I will take the responsibility of teaching him.

The Speaker—The gentleman is out of order; he will take his seat. (Sensation on the floor and in the gallery.)

Mr. Kenan—(Still louder) I'll take the responsibility of teaching him manners or anything else at any time.

The Speaker—The gentleman from Georgia will come to order.

Mr. Kenan—I will put myself in order.

Whatever else was said was lost in the confusion of the continued fall of the speaker's hammer, and the sensational buzz in the House.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS—A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

[From the Little Rock Democrat, Feb. 14.]

The Federal boats having left the White and Arkansas rivers, and the main army of Blount having fallen back, our State has been comparatively free from the invader. Bands of marauders and jayhawkers did some mischief, and created some alarm, but these gentry are being taken in hand and their depredations put a stop to. About 300 were in the mountains in Pike or Clerke county, and committed a number of outrages.

Mr. Henderson, of Hot Springs, while on his way to Sevier county, was attacked by these villians, his mules and wagons stolen, himself tied, shot in the back of the head and left for dead. The perpetrators of this bloody deed were pursued and a number of them caught. Their Captain, Greer, was once in the Confederate service, was elected Captain of a company in Jefferson county, but could not pass an examination, was dismissed and deserted. Both he and the Lieutenant of the company were recognized by Mr. Henderson. They attempted to escape, and were killed in the attempt. Others in the band are on their way here.

Parks, the renegade Texan, and his Lieutenant, with some thirty or forty of the Jayhawkers who murdered DeRosey Carroll, were caught. Parks and his second in command had a severe attack of quinsy, and died before reaching this place. In the Mulberry Mountains another gang of these fellows were attacked, a number killed, and the band dispersed. Parks, who was taken in Izard county, was badly wounded, and it is not probable he will live to reach here.

It was said here, and is vouched for by respectable men, that Jerome B. Lewis, of Van Buren county, is associated with the Jayhawkers in the northern portion of the State.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW ORLEANS—STREET INSPECTOR LOVELL OVERHAULED.

In the Confederate House of Representatives the following proceedings recently took place:

Mr. Barksdale introduced a resolution requesting the President to furnish the House with the letters, telegrams, &c., of General Lovell to the War Department, touching the defenses of New Orleans.

Mr. Barksdale stated that it will be remembered that on a recent occasion the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. Villere), commenting upon the report of the Secretary of War, had introduced into his remarks sundry extracts from the report of Major General Lovell, touching the surrender of New Orleans. His (Mr. B.'s) object in offering the resolution was to bring before the country all the facts in the history of that deplorable and calamitous event.

He would undertake to say that those papers would show that the requisitions of General Lovell for means of defending the city were promptly complied with by the War Department; that it was authorized by his reports to feel assured that they were ample, and that as early as the 5th of December, 1861, nearly four months before the fall of the city, the War Department was informed by him that in two weeks New Orleans would be "a citadel"—its defenses complete. In reference to the allegation of "inefficiency and want of energy," brought by Gen. Lovell, in his report, against those having charge of the naval defenses of New Orleans, he would remark that, representing a constituency whose interests were deeply involved in the fate of that city, he had given the subject some attention, and had not arrived at the conclusion announced by Gen. Lovell. Capt. Whittle, the senior naval officer at New Orleans, has the reputation of being a gallant and able officer, of ripe experience. Commander Mitchell, who commanded the Louisiana, is also an officer of great experience and ability.

The Secretary of the Navy had ordered a Court of Inquiry to be held upon his conduct, and it had decided that, under the trying and embarrassing circumstances under which he was placed, it was "all that could be expected by the country and the naval service of a capable and gallant officer." He also alluded to the fact that General Lovell was entrusted with a large fund to fit out steamers independent of the Confederate navy officers, and that these vessels were entirely under his control.

Mr. Villere, of Louisiana, stated that he had not brought accusation against any one, but had made his remarks in defense of the people of New Orleans.

Mr. Conrad, of Louisiana, hoped that the matter would be looked into, and find out where the fault lay, and who was responsible for this greatest calamity that ever befel the Confederacy.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, introduced as a substitute that a committee of five be appointed to inquire into the cause of the fall of New Orleans, and ascertain if any person, and whom, was blamable for it.

Mr. Dargan, of Alabama, said that this was no time to go into investigation for a mere matter of history for future reference; for that was all that it could possibly amount to. He moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Lost—yeas 31, nays 43.

MOBILE—THE SUPPLY OF FOOD.

Gen. Buckner has issued an order relative to this subject, which is thus spoken of by the Mobile Tribune:

The Special Order No. 348, published yesterday, is considered of doubtful utility by many of the citizens. If food is scarce, that will not make it abundant. Unless the order be generally and rigorously enforced, food, which, under a course of free trade, would find its way to market, is likely to be concealed or sent to places where there are no restrictions.

Since the times the memory whereof is lost, there have been efforts made, on occasions, to cheapen food by legislation, but they have never been successful.

There is one plan that has not yet been fully tried, or even partially; that is, to leave the law of demand and supply to work out its own results. Make communication as free as possible between all sections of the country; let the man who makes what the public needs have unembarrassed egress and ingress to all sections of the Confederacy, so that, like water, the superabundance of the plentiful regions may be attracted to those where there is a scarcity. This can only be done by taking the shackle from our railroads and steamboats.

One local benefit, we think, might be secured now, although it may be too late to accomplish much good. If it had been adopted long ago, it would have unquestionably been of advantage, and that is to declare our markets free for all commerce for every man who has anything to sell. The amount of speculation which originates in the city restrictions is enormous. They encourage monopoly and high prices.

Only those who have seen the various little streams, each apparently insignificant, that have contributed to the whole volume, can appreciate it. The market-places, we are told, are now without leaves, and therefore the city will violate no contract by declaring them free. And in mentioning the market, we mean the right to sell anywhere within the corporate limits and at any time.

Idaho—The New Territory.

The New York Herald says of the new Territory of Idaho:

Away up in the Rocky Mountain region, north of Utah and Colorado, and West of Nebraska, lies the country named Shoshone on some of our maps, to be hereafter known as Idaho, pronounced with the accent on the first and last syllables. It embraces four degrees of latitude—from forty-one to forty-five in the eastern half and from forty-two to forty-six in the western half—and thirteen degrees of longitude—from one hundred and four to one hundred and seventeen. The pony express route from Missouri to California traverses the eastern half of it. The Rocky Mountains form a gigantic back bone, stretching up northwesterly from the South Pass, and innumerable rivers act as the veins and arteries, carrying off the melted snow from those high latitudes and sending their tribute to the Father of Waters. A few years ago no white man resided within its wide limits. To-day it contains an adventurous mining population. Ten years more, and towns and cities, and churches and schoolhouses, the arts and comforts of civilized life, will be diffused over it. It is thus that the American people subdue the desert, and carry out their great destiny.

Congress, at its last session, passed an act organizing a Territorial Government for Idaho, carving it out from Oregon, Dacotah, and Washington Territories, just as the Territory of Colorado has been carved out from Kansas, Nebraska, and Utah. Its officers consist of a Governor, Secretary, three Judges, a District Attorney, and a Marshal. A Territorial Legislature or Council is to be convened to adopt a code of laws for the new Territory, and thus the usual machinery being put in motion, Idaho takes her place as one of the nascent States of the Union.

Very little is known of the resources of the new Territory; but its principal attraction at this time is its supposed mineral wealth. In the autumn of 1861 discoveries were made showing that gold actually existed in that region, and was to be found in paying quantities. These mines were said to be located on the head of Salmon river—a tributary of the Columbia. In the spring of 1862 there was a rush from California, Salt Lake and Pike's Peak, and the country was pretty well prospected. As soon as navigation opened three or four hundred persons from St. Louis passed up the Missouri as far as Fort Benton, on the boats of the American Fur Company. The most of these St. Louis emigrants were sent under the auspices of the American Exploring and Mineral Company—an organization that still exists. From Fort Benton they found a good road to the gold fields, 180 miles distant. This route bids fair to be the one most to be traveled by gold-seekers during the coming summer.

PROSPECTS IN MISSOURI.—From the interior of the State we have gratifying reports of the activity of the farmers in preparing to plant large crops the coming season. Forests are being felled to make fences, implements being put in a condition of readiness for the opening of the fair weather of spring, and everything betokens a disposition to push ahead in the ordinary business of life. If the season should be favorable, vast quantities of corn, wheat, rye, oats, &c., will be raised; but perhaps in no particular will the increase of products over those of the past two years be more noteworthy than in the article of tobacco. On all hands we hear of the attention that is being paid to the prospects of handsome profits on this staple.

How much pleasanter to behold are the indications of which we have just spoken, than the note of civil strife among our own people, that echoed over the prairies and the hills this time a year ago! We take heart from the evident determination of the great mass of the remaining inhabitants, not to be unnecessarily distracted from their usual pursuits by the terrible war that is raging, and above all, not to be drawn into those scenes of neighborhood discord and animosity of which, God knows, we have had a surfeit in Missouri.

[Missouri Republican, 11.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.—In the Confederate Senate, on the 3d instant, a resolution was adopted to inquire into the expediency of repealing the resolutions declaring that a neutral flag covers the enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband goods.

In the House a resolution was adopted to suspend all business until the currency and tax bills are acted upon.

A bill has been introduced in the rebel Senate to place all the telegraph lines under the control of the Postmaster General.

A recent report of the rebel Secretary of War contains some curious and instructive admissions regarding the stringency of the blockade, and the difficulty of obtaining supplies for the rebel army. He apprehends no difficulty in obtaining a sufficiency of arms and ammunition, but the question of subsistence is rather an alarming one. The harvests of the past season, he says, have not generally proved propitious, and, notwithstanding the much larger breadth of land devoted to the culture of cereals and forage, the product in many extensive districts is below the average.

SCENE—A MAN'S ROOMS IN THE TEMPLE. (Steady man smokes a short pipe, and jaws at the young swell lounging in easy chair)—Steady man. "A man must work now-a-days or he gets left behind. The only position worth having is what you make for yourself," &c., &c.

Youthful Swell. "Oh, yes, I quite agwee with you about work. I don't mind work, you know, in a genewal way, but I object to what I call 'Work of Superwewogation!'"

Steady Man. "And pray what do you understand by that?"

Youthful Swell. "Why, I mean I don't care to do anything I can get done for me!"

☞ Governor Andrew is entitled to credit for perseverance. He is determined to have a negro regiment if one can be scared up. Lieut. Jackson, from Pittsfield, Mass., is recruiting at Troy, N. Y., for the Mass. 54th; J. M. Edwards has brought a detachment from Hudson, N. Y.; men have been sought in Virginia, and other States, while New England is carefully raked. Some three or four hundred have been secured.

TELEGRAPHIC.

[From Yesterday's "Evening News."]

From Utah--The Arrest of Brigham Young.

Retreat of Van Dorn's Forces.

Arrival of Refugees from Richmond.

General Rousseau to Assume his old Command.

Rebels Massing in Tennessee.

Louisville and Cincinnati Unsafe.

Rumored Capture of Forts Henry and Donelson.

More of the "great" Rebel Armada.

[Special to the Herald.]

NEW YORK, March 13.

Rutherford Creek, near Columbia, Tenn., March 11.—Van Dorn's whole rebel force has retreated towards Shelbyville. The country between Nashville and Columbia is cleared of maranders and the means of crossing Duck river is destroyed.

A Times special states that nine refugees from the South, who arrived at Washington yesterday, give deplorable accounts of destitution and state that there is much suffering in Richmond for the actual necessities of life.

[Special to the Tribune.]

Most earnest efforts are making to induce the Treasury Department to recede from its decision by which foreign bottoms are enabled to compete for traffic between San Francisco and New York; but there is no reason to believe that the conclusion which was arrived at, after careful consideration of the law, will be reversed. On the contrary, there are grounds for the belief that an English line of steam propellers will soon be put upon one of the transit routes.

The Senate, without much doubt, will adjourn to-morrow. It will be difficult to keep a quorum any longer.

General Rousseau left for the West, this evening, to assume command of his old fighting corps in the army of General Rosecrans.

NEW YORK, March 13.

It is reported that 23 rebel regiments, under Gen. Anderson, passed through Richmond last Friday, for Charleston, making an aggregate of 10,000 men.

E. A. Rollins, of New Hampshire, is appointed Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

A Washington dispatch to the Herald says that the prize steamer Adelia has arrived at Fortress Monroe from Key West.

The prize Virginia, with twenty-seven prize cargoes on board, had sailed from Key West for New York.

The steamship Peterhoff arrived at Key West, having been captured by the Vanderbilt.

The War and Navy Departments feel satisfied that a very short time will elapse before rebel communication across the Mississippi river will be entirely cut off by Yankee ingenuity and enterprize, without much bloodshed.

CINCINNATI, March 13.

A large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held at Smith & Ditson's Hall last night.

The United States Marshal yesterday seized a considerable amount of real estate in this city, belonging to Albert William and Thomas J. Jenkins, officers in the rebel army.

A special from Memphis to the Gazette gives the report of a fight on the Yazoo, and the capture of seven thousand prisoners and eight transports. No particulars.

A letter from Florence, Ala., to the Mobile Register, says Wayne county is full of renegades, styling themselves Union men, joined by deserters from the Southern army. They have become more formidable than ever.

Cairo was excited yesterday over reports of the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson. Nothing new from Vicksburg.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.

The Bulletin has a special from Cincinnati, which gives a rumor that the rebels have possession of Forts Donelson and Henry but not credited. Troops are ordered there in case of emergency.

A gentleman from Savannah the 20th, arrived at Cincinnati yesterday. He was a member of the South Carolina Legislature.

He reports immense armies massed in Tennessee—one to hold Rosecrans in check while the other flanks him and enters Kentucky and moves direct on Louisville and Cincinnati.

It is only waiting for the rivers to fall and the roads to dry up. The general talk in the South is that a fleet of iron-clads will be ready in foreign ports this month, with which the Confeds propose to clear the Mississippi, and co-operate on the movement on Kentucky.

NEW YORK, March 13.

A dispatch has been received from Salt Lake stating that Judge Kinney to-day issued a writ against Brigham Young, under the Polygamy act of Congress. The writ was served without trouble.

Brigham gave bail in $2,000.

The dispatch further says the civil authority can be maintained in Utah without the aid of troops.

LEXINGTON, KY., March 13.

Judge Goodloe yesterday, in the Fayette circuit court, decided that the law making Treasury notes a legal tender is Constitutional. An appeal was taken, and a reversal is expected, as three out of the four Appellate Judges are rebels.

CAIRO, March 13.

It was reported here yesterday that Fort Donelson has been captured, but not authenticated.

Nothing new from Vicksburg.

CINCINNATI, March 13.

The river has fallen 13 inches; now 41 feet 8 inches in the channel; weather clear; thermometer 30.

PITTSBURG, March 13.

River 8 feet 7 inches by pier mark, and falling. Weather clear and freezing.

The Conscription Bill.

The Syracuse (N. Y.) Union, in an article on the Conscription Bill, says:

The bill begins with a high-sounding preamble, declaring that "no service can be more praiseworthy and honorable than that which is rendered for the maintenance of the Constitution and Union—and yet in its whole scope and provisions, but especially by its first, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and thirty-fourth sections, it violates the sixteenth clause of the eighth section of the Constitution, which invests Congress with power "*To provide for* organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such *part* of them as may be *employed* in the service of the United States, *reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia* according to the discipline prescribed by Congress."

The Constitution of the United States expressly reserves "to the States respectively the appointment of the officers of the militia of the States when called into the Federal service and the sole authority of organizing such militia." But the first section of the bill in question seizes every able-bodied person of every State into the Federal service—and the fourteenth and some prior sections remove all this militia of the States from the control of the States and of their Governors and put them wholly in the hands of the Marshals of the President and the President himself. The only question, therefore, is, whether this bill is really effective to nullify the Constitution or whether the Constitution has sufficient force and validity to render this bill a nullity.

If it be a nullity, then all its provisions fail, and this Congress will have made no adequate provision for recruiting the army; and with the wasting away of the present forces must come the enforced end of the war. If it be valid to attain its ends, as another bill gives the President an unlimited

Daily Democrat.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1863.

Closing and Arrival of the Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

Eastern, Western and Northern closes at 12:00 M., and arrives at 12:30 M.
Southern Kentucky, via L. & N. R. R., (small offices close at 5:00 P. M. the previous evening), closes at 6:30 A. M., and arrives at 5:00 P. M.
Mailboat to Cincinnati, Ohio, closes at 9:00 A. M., and arrives at 6:00 A. M.
L. & F. R. R. closes at 12:00 at night and 1:00 P. M., and arrives at 11:00 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Shelbyville closes at 12:00 at night, and arrives at 6:00 P. M.
Lebanon R. R. closes at 12:00 at night, and arrives at 4:00 P. M.
Bardstown R. R. closes at 3:00 P. M., and arrives at 6:30 P. M.
Shawneetown Stage (tri-weekly) closes at 12:00 at night, and arrives at 6:00 P. M.
Henderson and River (tri-weekly) leaves Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1:00 P. M., and arrives at 6:00 A. M.
Taylorsville Stage closes at 3:00 A. M., and arrives at 4:30 P. M.
☞ On routes where the principal mails close at 12:00 at night, the way mails close at 9:00 P. M.

REMOVAL.

The LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT OFFICE has been established on the South side of Green street, one door from the Customhouse, on the square between Third and Fourth streets, in the building formerly occupied by the Louisville Courier.

CITY NEWS.

Military Directory.

Brigadier General Boyle, commanding District of Western Kentucky. Headquarters on Seventh street, between Chestnut and Broadway. Orderly hours for officers, 9 A. M. for citizens, 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Military business of urgent importance only will be transacted on Sundays, for which purpose Headquarters will be open until 12 M.

Capt. Julius Fosses, Assistant Inspector-General of Cavalry—Office No. 741 Sixth street, between Chestnut and Broadway.

Col. Marc Mundy, commanding post—Office on Center street, between Jefferson and Green.

Quartermaster's Office—Green street, two doors above Third.

Capt. H. C. Symonds, Commissary of Subsistence—office on Second street, below Gait House.

Dr. J. F. Head, Medical Director—office on Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Lieut.-Col. Selby Harney, Provost Marshal—Office on Green street, between Fifth and Center.

Lieutenant Edson, Ordnance Officer—Seventh and Main streets.

Post Commissary, under charge of Mr. James C. Savage, Main street, between First and Second.

Capt. W. F. Harris, Assistant Quartermaster (in charge of transportation)—office on Main street, between First and Brook.

Captain Hull, military storekeeper—Main street, between First and Brook.

Paymaster's Office—corner of Third and Walnut streets.

United States Depository—over the Postoffice.

Lieutenant Smyser, Ordnance Office, Main street, between Seventh and Eighth

General Hospitals in Louisville.

No. 1—Corner of Ninth and Broadway streets.
No. 2—Prison Hospital, corner of Tenth and Broadway.
No. 3—Sixth street, between Walnut and Chestnut.
No. 4—Corner of Fifteenth and Main streets.
No. 5—For Eruptive Diseases, Bardstown turnpike.
No. 6—Green street, between Fifth and Center.
No. 7—On a hill east of Park Barracks.
No. 8—Fifth street, between Broadway and York.
No. 9—Corner of Market and Wenzel streets.
No. 10—Walnut street, between Jackson and Hancock.
No. 11—Corner of Chestnut and Floyd, and City Hospital.
No. 12—Corner of Magazine and Ninth streets.
No. 13—Corner of Green and Thirteenth streets.
No. 14—Corner of Brook street and Broadway (for officers).
No. 15—Griffin House, Newburg pike.
No. 16—Watham's stores, Jeffersonville, Ind.
No. 18—Turner's Hall, Jefferson street.
No. 19—Johnson House, between the Bardstown and Newburg turnpikes.
No. 20—Newburg road, three miles out.
No. 21—On Marshall street, between Campbell and Wenzel.

JOB PRINTING.

The JOB DEPARTMENT in the Democrat Office is now ready for all kinds of printing. Bills, Circulars, Cards, Posters, &c., printed at the shortest possible notice, and at prices to suit the times.

Attempted Destruction of the Nashville Train.

As the passenger train was coming this way yesterday, at a point not far from Franklin, Ky., and where a short curve occurs in the road, a log had been placed in a cow-gap for the purpose of capsizing the train. Fortunately the end of the log did not stand toward the train, or it would doubtless, have resulted in serious damage and endangered the lives of many on the train. As the cars struck the log they pressed it down and passed on without injuring those on board. The fender on the locomotive was injured, and the car damaged somewhat. It caused a delay of an hour, and hence the train due at six o'clock, did not reach the depot until 7 P. M., last evening. It is supposed in that neighborhood that secessionists had plotted this mis-[illegible]whether out of mere wantonness, or [illegible]pose of robbery, we can not tell.

[illegible]ROCEEDINGS—*Friday, March* 13.—[illegible] routine of opening was passed [illegible] dignity and silence, when Thomas [illegible]harged with shooting McCue, last [illegible]ght, was introduced. The case was [illegible] till next Monday. Parrent was remanded to jail.

Jesse H. Smith was required to give bonds in $200 to appear before the Grand Jury, for selling lottery tickets without a license.

Henry Price, for being drunk and disorderly, had to give bail in $100 to behave himself for sixty days.

Peter Conway, implicated in the nigger question on the barge, mentioned a few days ago, was discharged. The negroes are still in custody.

Thos. J. Smith, an old man from the country, returned his sincere thanks to Judge Johnson for a night's lodging in jail.

Freeman Miller and Dennis Brennan, two sojer boys, broke into Henry Johnson's barber shop and stole a mirror, in which they soon saw the error of their way, and promised to be good boys in future.

☞ Some respectable citizens near the lower side of Fourth street say they would be very much obliged if some one of the city police would let them know where they can be found on Sundays. Sometimes when a set of rowdies gather about certain saloons in that neighborhood, and have been drinking, quarreling and cutting one another with bowie-knives, shooting at each other, &c., for two or three hours, as they did last Sunday, it would be a relief, especially to persons of a nervous temperament, to know where to find a policeman.

☞ The Jehu method of driving, so generally practiced by the army teamsters, to the great jeopardy of life and limb, it is supposed has been adopted for the express benefit of army contractors. The more wagons ruined, and horses and mules destroyed, the better for the contractors—then it tends to the greater circulation of money among the people.

ELECTION TICKETS.—We have made arrangements to print the tickets for the coming election at very low prices. Candidates will find it to their interest to patronize us. Our form will be a very neat and roomy one; and beside its typographical appearance, it is hard to see how anybody can think of being elected without our imprint. Preposterous!

UNION MEETING OF EIGHTH WARD.—A meeting of the Union Democracy of the Eighth ward will be held at the Rescue Engine-house to-night, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State convention. A full attendance is requested.

☞ The usual religious services of the East Baptist Church will be engaged in, to-morrow (Sunday), the 15th instant, at the usual hours, the pastor having regained his health.

☞ James McCue, who was shot last Sunday night, died of his wound on Thursday, at four o'clock.

THE UNIONISTS IN ALABAMA.—From rebel sources we have the following interesting news from North Alabama: A letter from Florence, to the Mobile Register, says that Wayne county is full of renegades, styling themselves Union men, joined by deserters from the Southern army. They have become more formidable than ever before.

Major Baxter, commanding a battalion of scouts, learning recently of the musterling place of these renegades, distant from Florence only five miles in the mountains, he prepared a surprise, and found sixty-eight of them organizing a company, of which he captured forty, with a stand of colors, fife, drum and some arms.

The leaders were imprisoned, and a portion of the members sent to Gen. White. The balance were released on taking the oath. The ringleader of the party seized a gun from the hands of the guard, shot and killed him, and attempted his escape, but, after a desperate resistance, was retaken and hung.

Last week Major Baxter went into the same vicinity and remained all night at the house of a man whom he supposed true to the cause, but was betrayed and gobbled up by ten well armed renegades. While carrying him off intelligence reached them that Baxter's men arrived at the house and threatened to lay waste the whole neighborhood unless he was released, which was done. Large band of these traitors infest Wayne and the adjoining counties, and murder every Confederate soldier that crosses their track.

☞ We learn that the entire board of principals and professors of the public schools called upon Geo. W. Morris, Esq., President of the School Board, and earnestly requested him, through their Chairman, to reconsider his determination not to allow his name to be presented to the voters of the Seventh ward for re-election in April, as a Trustee from that ward. Greatly to their regret and that of every friend of the public schools, after enumerating his reasons for declining, and expressing his appreciation of the compliment implied, he found himself unable to comply with their request. This decision of his will be very generally regretted. It is not too much to say that his loss to the Board of Trustees is irreparable at this period in the history of the public school enterprise. If any plan could yet be adopted, to secure his acceptance of a nomination for the place, it ought to be urged.

WOOD'S THEATER.—The public have been on the *qui vive* for the opening of this house. The reputation of Mr. Wood as a caterer for public favor in theatricals has been fully carried out in the selection of the following engagements:

Miss Lottie Hough, Miss Bella Golden, Miss Curran, Miss Gray, Miss Gabriel, Miss Swift, Miss Anderson, Miss Clifton, Miss Grant, Miss Annie Mayting, Miss Susie Mayting, Miss Proctor, Miss Ackray, Miss Beckett, Miss Miller, Miss Osborne, Miss Bailey, Miss Thomas, Miss Thornton, Miss Beatty, Mr. J. E. Owens, Mr. Norman, Mr. Golden, Mr. Radcliffe, Mr. Gross, Mr. Goldwood, Mr. Curran, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Harris, Mr. Mortimer, Mr. Whitten, Mr. Donnelly.

Leader of orchestra, J. Novarre; scenic artist, Jas. H. West; Machinist, Wallace Hume. With Mr. Randall, the originator of the fixture, machinery and effects for the "Seven Sisters," at Laura Keene's theater, who will remain and superintend this piece, for which we anticipate a long run, if expense, display, paraphanalia and talent can win, the success of Mr. Wood is fixed.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—Rev. Joshua V. Himes, of Boston, Massachusetts, will commence a course of prophetical and practical lectures, on Monday evening next, March 16th, in the Jefferson street Baptist Chapel, corner of Eighth and Market streets. Opening lecture Monday evening, at half-past seven o'clock, and will be continued each successive evening through the week. He will also give afternoon lectures on each day to Christians, on the higher law, commencing on Tuesday, 3 P. M. Christians and persons of all denominations are respectfully invited to attend.

Mr. Himes will also preach for Rev. Mr. Henderson on next Lord's day (to-morrow), morning and evening.

FIRE IN THE COUNTRY.—Before daylight yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the dwelling house of Benjamin Garr, about eight miles from the city, on the Bardstown road. The building was a frame, and entirely consumed. A great part of the furniture was saved, but everything else lost—among the losses all his silver ware. The family were asleep, and were not aroused till after the fire had gained so much headway, that it could not be extinguished with the means at hand. It is supposed to have caught in the kitchen. The loss is estimated at $3,000 or $4,000. Mr. Garr has been a citizen of this county for many years.

CAN'T IT BE STOPPED?—We have heard, during several days past, much complaint of the disorderly conduct of soldiers on our streets, at night, which certainly deserves the attention of the authorities. Within the last two weeks we have heard of a number of instances in which peaceable citizens have been attacked on the streets at night by half drunken soldiers—in some cases the citizens being knocked down. It seems to us that a more rigid police might put a stop to such lamentable occurrences. In behalf of the community, we earnestly request the attention of the proper authorities to this matter.

ELEVENTH WARD.—As the Legislature, at its last session, passed an act so amending the city charter as to create the Eleventh ward out of the Tenth and First, and as it must be represented in the new Council, the citizens of that ward would do well to canvass for proper representatives. We have heard suggested the name of Wm. Rubel as alderman. He is now a member of the Common Council from the First ward, and has the experience and other qualifications necessary to fill the position with ability.

INQUEST NO. 83—Held March 13th, 1863, at the residence of Bernard McGoff, on Portland avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, on the body of James McCue. Verdict—"Came to his death at 4 o'clock, P M, March 12th, from a wound in the left side of the breast, caused by a pistol ball at the hands of Thos. Parrent. Said wound was inflicted March 8th, 1863, at the Graham Hotel, on Fourth street."

JAS. C. GILL, Coroner.

☞ We were shown yesterday a French sack with flowing sleeves, elaborately braided and trimmed with bugles—one of the most tasteful garments yet introduced. In addition to this we were shown two new styles of (we blush to say it) hoop skirts, the "quakeress" and pride of the world, with a "lady's opinion." They are the best yet invented. Ladies only will read this article.

PERSONAL.—Col. Loomis, of the celebrated Loomis' Battery, in company with Mrs. General Rosencrans and Col. Wood, arrived on the Major Anderson last night. The two Colonels go to join their commands. Mrs. Rosencrans to join her commander.

☞ The practice, peculiar to Louisville, of depositing ashes in the streets, is capital. They take to themselves wings, and give everything such a lively appearance when the wind blows.

☞ The theater had a fair and fashionable audience last night. In addition to the "Seven Sisters" the "Quiet Family" will be played to-night, in which the favorite Jo. Dawson takes a leading part.

DEDICATION OF ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.—This church will be dedicated to-morrow, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., by Bishop Spalding, who will preach on the solemn occasion.

Our Correspondence—Matters Along the Cumberland.

CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE, }
TUESDAY NIGHT, March 10, 1863. }

Messrs. Editors: There has been quite a commotion in town circles to-day and to night; gossip is busy around many hearthstones.

Three scouting parties that were sent out last night, across the Cumberland river, returned to-day, each party being successful in the capture of prisoners. Lieut. Brown, of the Eighth Kentucky cavalry, with twenty-five men, crossed the river last night, and scouting up in the vicinity of Antonio and Webster Furnaces, succeeded in arresting eight prisoners, and otherwise so faithfully performing his duty that he has been complimented in a general order. Five of the prisoners arrested belonged to the rebel army, and were quietly enjoying a few days with the friends of home when they were picked up. Capt. Johnson, of the Confederate army, and son of the Hon. Cave Johnson, is one of the number. He is a spirited youth, and is an ardent believer in the future glory of the Confederacy. The other prisoners are peaceful and innocent citizens, who never harmed the Government by look or deed, to hear them tell the story. But, unfortunately, Col. Bruce has conclusive evidence that they shouldered their guns and participated, on the rebel side, in the late fight of Fort Donelson. We would recommend them to no mercy, acting the double part they have of both citizen and soldier.

A scout from the Abanathy furnace road was also successful. The boys had the good fortune to pick up a rebel soldier, and arrest one Henry Lyle, a prominent citizen of this county, having been collector of revenue for more than fifteen years. He is charged with harboring a guerrilla band. Our party got after a squad of guerrillas, and after a headlong chase of six miles, run upon a band of rebel cavalry much superior in numbers, when they thought it prudent to retire. A heavy scouting force will be sent over in that part of the country to-morrow, to clear it of all rebel cavalry. The prisoners will be forwarded to Nashville by the first boat, there to be disposed of.

There appears to be an organized band of horse thieves in this country, with headquarters at Palmyra, a small place twelve miles below here, on the river. They operate boldly, stealing horses in Kentucky, and running them south, where they find a ready sale; also seizing horses in this part of the country, and sending them to Kentucky for disposal. They cross the Cumberland at Palmyra. A man by the name of Tubberville keeps a skiff there, and a peculiar signal at night makes known to him his friends. With his skiff he crosses his friends and horses—by swimming the latter. The band has been extremely fortunate, and many a farmer has mourned the loss of a fine blooded horse, the sale of which added to the plunderers' spoil. But the glory of the band has departed, and it is in a fair way of being broken and completely crushed.

The leader, a bold, shrewd youth of twenty-two, has been arrested, and is now in prison at Russellville. To-morrow a descent will be made upon Tubberville, his boat-destroyers and himself and associates arrested.

Yesterday a citizen came to Col. Bruce, and requested him to send a party to assist in arresting a wild outlaw of the band. He stated that the outlaw was up in the garret of a house, was armed with two revolvers and a double barrelled shot-gun, and threatened to shoot the first man that dared to attempt arrest him. Four citizens, armed with guns, were left to watch the house and prevent his escape, while the fifth came, post haste, to Clarksville for re-enforcements, being afraid to venture upon an attack of the besieged with such a limited force.

Col. Bruce sent twelve cavalrymen to the assistance of the attacking party, and the combined forces soon forced the besieged into an easy surrender.

They started for Clarksville with the prize, but being late, dark, and rainy, halted for the night, and leaving two of the number to watch the prisoner, the others soon were far in the land of dreams. It was not long before the guards grew drowsy, and soon were soundly snoring. The prisoner quietly walked off, and the party returned this morning with an extra horse and equipments, but minus the prisoner.

But the young outlaw's evil star had set. He was picked up this afternoon by some citizens, and reported at headquarters to-night, where he was confined in jail for safe keeping. His name is Hall, and, apparently, is not over twenty years of age. As we gazed upon his youthful face, we thought it almost impossible for one so young to be so deeply marked with crime. The dark flash of evil in his eyes, and the scowl upon his brow, spoke of wild and lawless passion. If Colonel Bruce succeeds in ridding the country of the gang, he will have performed good and noble work. The prey is scented—it soon must fall a victim.

H. B.

An Ordinance

MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 9TH, 1863.

Sec. 1. *Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville*, That for the fiscal year ending March 9th, 1863, there is hereby appropriated, out of the revenue for said year, the following sums, and for the following purposes, viz:

To pay for the support of the Fire Department, $32,400.

To pay expenses of the Police Department, including the expenses of the Jail and City Court offices, $35,000.

To pay salaries of city officers, $12,650.

To pay salaries of Engineer's Department, $1,750.

To pay expenses of City Hospital, exclusive of auction dues, clinical lickets, and fees received from pay-patients, $7,000.

To pay expenses of Work and Pest Houses, $5,320.

To pay expenses of Almshouse, $7,000.

To pay for secret service, $1,000.

To pay for stationery for city offices, $300.

To pay the interest and expenses of remitting same on seventy-five bonds issued for the benefit of the Public Schools of the city of Louisville, $4,600.

To pay for public printing, $2,850.

To pay for cleaning streets Eastern District, $5,860.

To pay for cleaning streets Western District, $4,500.

To pay for repairing streets Eastern District, $5,100.

To pay for repairing streets Western District, $5,700.

To pay for intersections Eastern District, $4,050.

To pay for intersections Western District, $1,350.

To pay for repaving and cleaning the public pumps, wells, and cisterns, $3,600.

To pay old liabilities of the city, $36,950.

To pay incidental expenses, $10,850.

To pay money loaned Mechanics' Institute, $750.

To pay for bowldering Market street, $2,630.

To pay for repairs at Clay-street bridge, $790.

To pay for Seventeenth-street sewer, $450.

To pay for sewer in creek at Second street, $300.

Sec. 2. That allowances made by the General Council and warrants drawn on the City Treasury since the 10th day of March, 1862, be, and the same are, hereby, legalized and declared valid.

Sec. 3. All ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, P. B. C. C., *pro tem.*
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
ARTHUR PETER, P. B. A.
SAM'L A. MILLER, C. B. A.
Approved March 9th, 1863.
J. M. DELPH, Mayor.
Attest: SAM'L A. MILLER, C. B. A.

From Nashville.

The following are the only news items we find in the Nashville papers of yesterday. They are from the Dispatch:

A body of rebel cavalry made a dash yesterday afternoon among the negroes who were chopping wood a mile or two from the city, for the use of the hospitals. There are various rumors as to their capturing from one to two hundred of them, but it is thought the facts were exaggerated by the contrabands, who fled to the city in a huge scare, leaving everything.

We understand General Roseerans' order requires those whose natural supporters are in the rebel service, and all those whose sympathies and connections are such that they cannot give the assurance that they will conduct themselves as peaceable citizens, to go South within ten days from the date of being notified to that effect, passes being furnished them on application to the nearest Provost Marshal. All who give, by the non-combatant's oath and bond, or in any other satisfactory manner, the requisite assurance that they will behave themselves as peaceable citizens, will be permitted to remain. We have not heard whose duty it is to notify parties who are required to go South.

☞ Robert S. Lukenbill, Express messenger, is entitled to our thanks for Nashville papers of yesterday.

MARRIED.

On the 12th inst., by Rev. Dr. Parsons, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. TAYLOR CRANE and Miss JOSEPHINE A. BROWN, daughter of Joshua Brown, Esq., all of this city.

DIED,

On the morning of the 13th inst., MARY P., consort of Wm. Kaye, in the 41th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place Saturday, the 14th, at 10 o'clock A. M. from the residence of her husband, on Second street, between Chestnut and Broadway. Friends of the family are invited. mh13 d2&n1

LOCAL NOTICES.

Job Printing of all Descriptions, in Plain and Fancy Colors, Neatly Executed, at the Shortest Possible Notice. Call and Examine Specimens and learn prices.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—The famous preparation for the hair, under the above title, has won for itself great popularity in this city and throughout the South. Coming from a source of unquestionable skill and respectability, the public are led to impose sufficient confidence in the article to give it a *trial*, and when *once tried*, its reputation is fully established as being the most elegant and beneficial hair dressing in the world. The ladies who have been accustomed to the use of *animal oils* and *alcoholic washes*, speak in strong terms of its superiority.—[Norfolk (Va.) Day Book.

And sold everywhere. mn14 deod3

☞ The administrator's sale by C. C. Spencer, of the household furniture of Wm. F. Myers, deceased, takes place at 10½ o'clock this morning, on Jefferson street, between Hancock and Clay. The Brussels carpet and other articles of furniture are entirely new, and of the finest quality.

☞ James M. Ladd, 331 Main street, has now on hand a large and well assorted stock of hats and caps of the latest spring styles. He is just in receipt of an invoice of superfine black and nutria French felt hats, such as are rarely ever brought to this market; also an invoice of spring styles silk and cassimere dress hats of a superior quality. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on him by his friends and the public generally, he solicits a continuation of the same, feeling confident that, notwithstanding the advance in goods, he can sell on very reasonable terms, having bought exclusively for cash from the largest manufacturers East. Strangers visiting the city and wishing anything in his line, would do well to call and examine his stock before making their purchases. mh 13 d2w

"TRAIN UP A CHILD IN THE WAY HE SHOULD GO," &c.—This injunction is addressed to every parent and guardian. Now, it is a well settled fact that self respect and good behavior result as much from dress as from any other cause. Give a child or youth a nice suit of clothing, and he will seek good company. A common outfit will produce the opposite tendency. J. M. Armstrong, on Main street opposite the National Hotel, sells clothing that will give joy to the child, good manners to the youth, and gratification to the parent.

GOOD LUCK.—The high rate of premium on gold has caused a great advance in the price of all kinds of merchandise—but J. M. Armstrong, on Main street, opposite the National, laid in an unusually large stock of fine cloths, cassimeres, and vestings, men's and boys' ready-made clothing, shirts, hosiery, undwears, &c., before the advance—consequently he is now able to undersell those who have made recent purchases. "A word to the wise." fe 27.

☞ The principal companies making sewing machines are Wheeler & Wilson, I. M. Singer & Co., and Grover & Baker. Of the machines made there were sold during the year last reported—

By Wheeler & Wilson..... 21,305
By I. M. Singer & Co..... 10,953
By Grover & Baker..... 10,280

Showing Wheeler & Wilson's sales to be double those of any other sewing machine company in the country.

In addition to these awards of the highest authority, we have the testimonials of the most intelligent and influential ladies, manufacturers and professional seamstresses in all parts of the United States, Europe, British America, West Indies, Central and South America, Turkey, India, China and Japan. All machines warranted three years.

W. M. SUMNER & Co., Agents,
No. 1 Masonic Temple.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—I have on hand and will constantly keep a full supply of the above stamps.

Persons ordering by mail may depend upon having their orders filled by return mail.

Office in Customhouse.

PHILIP SPEED,
Col. Int. Rev. 31 Dis. Kentucky.
mh8 d6m

LATEST STYLES.—The particular attention of the ladies is called to a large and very elegant assortment of shell, ivory, and amber tucking-combs, just received at Sue's Variety Store; also, the latest styles of hoop-skirts—a good article.

☞ In addition to their hat and fur business, Messrs. Green & Green keep the most elegant stock of gents' furnishing goods in the city. Gentlemen who wish tasteful goods, will find them at this house. Their styles of collars are unequaled. They also make to order from measurement, and warrant to fit. gents' shirts, linen, muslin or woolen, at short notice, and in any style desired. Their shirts are all made *in the house.*

30 bags cotton yarn, assorted sizes.
50 bales batting.
300 bags Rio coffee.
50 hhds. New Orleans sugar.
20 butts fine Virginia tobacco.
40 butts Missouri and Kentucky do; for sale at lowest market rates, by

GLAZEBROOK, BRO. & Co.,
530 Main street.

APRIL ELECTION.

FOR MAYOR.

EDITORS DEMOCRAT—If THOS. H. CRAWFORD will consent to become a candidate for Mayoralty, he will receive the support of
mh16 d6* MANY VOTERS.

MESSRS. HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.—Announce WM. KAYE, the old foundryman, as a candidate for Mayor at the ensuing April election. Being one of our oldest citizens, and qualified in every particular for the position, he will receive the hearty support of a host of
mh6 dte* UNION DEMOCRATS.

THOMAS SHANKS will be a candidate for Mayor, subject to the decision of a convention, should one be held. mh8 dte*

ROBERT FERGUSON is a candidate for Mayor at the ensuing April election. mh7 dte

We are authorized to announce JOHN M. DELPH as a candidate for re-election as Mayor at the ensuing April election. mh6 dte*

JOSEPH A. GILLISS is a candidate for Mayor at the ensuing April election. fe11,dte*

FOR CITY AUDITOR.

We are authorized to announce WM. MCCARRELL (present incumbent) as a candidate for City Auditor, at the ensuing city election. mh11 dte*

FOR CITY TREASURER.

HENRY WOLFORD is a candidate for re-election to the office of City Treasurer, at the ensuing April election. mh11 dte*

FOR CITY ASSESSOR.

A. W. R. HARRIS is a candidate for re-election to the office of City Assessor, at the ensuing April election. mh11 dte

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

J. F. BABBITT is a candidate for the office of City Tax Collector, in the Eastern District, at the ensuing April election. mh14 dte*

K. P. THIXTON is a candidate for re-election as City Tax Collector, Western District, at the ensuing April election. mh15 dte*

J. B. GREGORY is a candidate for re-election to the office of City Tax Collector, Eastern District, at the ensuing April election. mh13 dte*

B. F. MOORE is a candidate for re-election to the office of Railroad Tax Collector, Eastern District, at the ensuing April election. mh12 dte*

D. MCPHERSON is a candidate for re-election to the office of Railroad Tax Collector, Western District, at the April election. mh12 dte*

Through the urgent solicitation of a number of the voters of the Eastern District, I have consented to become a candidate for City Tax Collector at the ensuing April election. My politics are of the old Jackson Democratic sort, opposed to abolition and secession alike. mh11 dte* T. T. SUMMERS.

FOR CITY ATTORNEY.

E. S. CRAIG is a candidate for the office of City Attorney, at the ensuing April election. mh10 dte*

WM. G. REASOR is a candidate for re-election to the office of City Attorney, at the next April election. mh3 dte*

FOR STREET INSPECTOR.

CORNELIUS MURPHY is a candidate for Street Inspector, in the Western District, at the ensuing April election. mh14 dte*

GEORGE W. GRIFFY is a candidate for re-election to the office of Street Inspector, in the Western District, at the ensuing April election. mh13 dte*

ELIJA THURMAN is a Union candidate for Street Inspector of the Eastern District. He has been in the army, and was disabled by a sunstroke, and was unable to do duty any longer. He received an honorable discharge, and now solicits the favor of his friends so that he will be able to make a living for his family. mh13 dte* MANY VOTERS.

We are authorized to announce JOHN VETTER as a candidate for Street Inspector of the Eastern District at the ensuing April election. mh13 dte

WILLIAM BAILEY is a candidate for re-election as Street Inspector of the Eastern District. fe26 dte*

WILLIAM MODENBACH (foreman at Summers' pump manufactory), is a candidate for Street Inspector in the Eastern District at the ensuing April election. fe27 dte*

AUGUST ELECTION.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.

T. T. ALEXANDER is a candidate for the office of Attorney General of Kentucky, subject to the decision of the convention of the 18th. mh15 dt1*

FOR STATE AUDITOR.

We are requested to announce J. R. WATSON, Esq., of Frankfort, as a candidate for State Auditor, subject to the decision of the State convention, on the 18th inst. mh13 d&wtl8

FOR CONGRESS—FOURTH DISTRICT.

We are authorized to announce Capt. W. J. HEADY as a candidate for Congress, in the Fourth District, subject to the decision of the Convention, if other candidates are presented. mh6 d&wtc*

FOR REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE.

We are authorized to announce JOHN C. COOPER as a candidate for Register of the Land Office.

We are authorized to announce THOS. J. FRAZIER, present Register of the Land office, as a candidate for re-election; subject to the action of the convention to be held in the city of Louisville, on the 18th of March, 1863. mh1 dt2&w3*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Coal! Coal! Coal!
N. W. HUGHES,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in the Best Quality of

PITTSBURG & YOUGHIOGHENY
COAL.

Having devoted my exclusive attention during the past twenty years to the

Coal Business,

I feel justified in offering to the public, Coal of the best quality, by the barge or boat load, or by retail, at unusually low prices to suit the times, at my office, No. 100 Fourth street, between Main and Water, east side. I buy and sell exclusively FOR CASH, and guarantee to retail customers good weight, as my coal is all weighed by a sworn Coal Inspector.

se4 dtf N. W. HUGHES.

AMERICAN WATCHES
FOR SOLDIERS
AT REDUCED PRICES.

American Watches for Americans!

THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY give notice that they have lately issued a new style of Watch, expressly designed for Soldiers and others who desire a good watch at a moderate price. These watches are intended to displace the worthless, cheap watches of British and Swiss manufacture with which the country is flooded, and which were never expected to keep time when they were made, being refuse manufactures sent to this country because unsalable at home and used here only for JOCKEYING and SWINDLING purposes.

We offer to sell our Watch, which is of THE MOST SUBSTANTIAL MANUFACTURE, AN ACCURATE AND DURABLE TIMEKEEPER, and in Sterling Silver cases, Hunting pattern, at as low a price as is asked for the trashy ANCRES and LAPINES of foreign make already referred to.

We have named the new series of Watches, WILLIAM ELLERY, Boston, Mass., which name will be found on the plate of every watch of this manufacture, and is one of our trademarks.

Sold by all respectable Watch Dealers in the loyal States.

Wholesale orders should be addressed to

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Agents for the American Watch Company,
fe12 deod2m2dp 182 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Take no more unpleasant and unsafe Medicines.
For unpleasant and dangerous diseases, use
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
Which has received the endorsement of the most
PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U. S.
Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and symptoms originating from diseases and abuse of the Urinary or Sexual Organs,

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Imbecility,
Determination of Blood to the Head,
Confused Ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night,
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Dyspepsia,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart,

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, cut this out.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED.
See advertisement in another column.
fe4 d&wtnW&Sls

WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD!

To produce a preparation so eminently harmless, so generally approved, and so perfect in its operation as

"CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE."

It corrects the injurious effects of other dyes, invigorates the Hair, is applied in a simple manner, operates INSTANTANEOUSLY, does not stain the skin, and its tints are the

COUNTERFEITS OF NATURE.

Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers.

Price $1, $1 50 and $2 per box, according to size.
fe26 deod&wlm No. I.

Cristadoro's Hair Preservative.

Is invaluable with his Dye, as it imparts the utmost softness, the most beautiful gloss, and great vitality to the hair.

Price 50 cents, $1 and $2 per bottle, according to size. fe26 d&wlv

[From the Journal and Messenger, a religious paper of Cincinnati.]

Cure for Dyspepsia.

MR. EDITOR: I feel it due to those who are suffering from dyspepsia to state a remedy, which I have been advised to use, and which has effected a cure. I was afflicted with the unpleasant consequences of indigestion last winter and spring, till my health was despaired of. I have been an opposer to patent medicines generally, but was induced to use "Dr. Roback's Stomach Bitters," manufactured in your city. One bottle has relieved me of all those symptoms, and I can now gratify a good appetite upon the luxuries of this bountiful season, without experiencing the exceedingly unpleasant effects which eating even light food caused me a few months since.

I leve this medicine to be good and effective in those diseases of the stomach for which it is recommended. I write this without the knowledge of Doctor Roback or any one concerned, and do it first of all for the good of those suffering from indigestion and its kindred results. A MINISTER.

We know the writer of the above, and that he is what he professes to be—a minister and a gentleman of truth. *Journal and Messenger.*

For sale everywhere. ja13 d&wtf

DRESS HATS.

SPRING STYLE FOR 1863.

PRATHER & SMITH,

429 MAIN STREET,

INTRODUCE THEIR SPRING STYLE OF

PREMIUM DRESS HATS

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1863.

The price for their best Hat will be as heretofore,

Five Dollars.

Men's and boys' spring style

SOFT HATS & CLOTH CAPS

NOW READY. mh12

F. H. HEGAN,

Formerly HEGAN & ESCOTT,

GILDER & FRAME MAKER,

DEALER IN

Photograph and Ambrotype Stock,
Wall-Paper, Looking-Glasses,
French & American Window-Glass.

OLD STAND, NO. 411 MAIN ST.,
mh13 dtwlm LOUISVILLE, KY.

S. S. MARK. G. F. DOWNS.

MARK & DOWNS.

Corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

RECEIVED THIS MORNING—
Black Silk Mantles;
Broche Grenadines;
Plain and Plaid Mozambiques;
Organdies and Organdie Robes;
Spring style French Chints;
Poplins, plain and checked;
Mourning Ginghams;
Mozambique Robe de Bande;
Now open and ready for exhibition.
mh14 MARK & DOWNS.

Thoroughbred Stallion Wanted.

PEDIGREE MUST BE PURE AND UNDOUBTED, are between 4 and 7 years; must have shown speed and bottom approximating to first-class. To wanted for service in the stud. Persons answering this advertisement must give the pedigree of their horse, his age, size, color, weight, and full particulars, together with the very lowest cash price for which he will be sold. Address "Thoroughbred," Jeffersonville, Ind. Office of Democrat office, Schoharie, N. Y. mh13 d2*

Confectionery or Grocery Wanted.

ANY PERSON WISHING TO SELL A SMALL CONFECTIONERY OR GROCERY, OR A STAND SUITABLE, may find a purchaser by addressing P. O. Box 2, Louisville, Ky. mh13 d3*

WM. SKENE. ROBERT SKENE

LOUISVILLE CARBON AND COAL OIL WORKS.

WM. SKENE & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF

Refined Carbon Oil
Extra Lard Oil,
Headlight Oil,
Lubricating Petroleum,
Car and Axle Grease,
Refined Coal Oil,
Pure Rosin Oils,
R. R. Fish Oils
Benzole and Naptha,
Paint Dryers,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Sperm, Whale, Seal and other Oils Suitable for Machinery and Burning.

Also

Manufacturers of Coal and Carbon Oil Lamps of every description, from the cheapest Kitchen Hand Lamp to rich Parlor or Church Lamp, with Marble Bases, and most approved Burners, Wicks, Shade Chimneys, Globe Brushes, Lamp Trimming, &c., &c.

AGENTS FOR JUDSON'S TRANSPARENT CONES.

WAREHOUSE AND STORE BULLITT STREET.

CARBON AND COAL OIL WORKS, Corner Sixteenth and High Streets.
LARD OIL AND LAMP FACTORY, Bullitt st., bet. Main and Water. ml

COAL OIL AND LAMPS.

REFINED COAL AND CARBON OIL, LUBRICATING OIL.

and Benzole, Lamps and Chandaliers of all styles, for every use and place, with all the Fixtures and Appurtenances of the Oil and Lamp trade, for dealers and consumers.

U. B. EVARTS.

mh6 No. 219 Fourth street, between Main and Market streets, Louisville, Ky.

WHOLESALE MILLINERY GOODS.

WE HAVE R

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES

Known as "HELMBOLD'S"

Genuine Preparations, viz:

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU"
" SARSAPARILLA,
" IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION
"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"
Compound Fluid Extract Buchu

A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY

For Diseases of the

Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the ABSORBENTS into healthy action, by which the WATERY OR CALCEROUS depositions, and all UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS are reduced, as well as PAIN AND INFLAMMATION, and is good for

Men, Women or Children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
FOR WEAKNESSES

Arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion or Abuse,

Attended with the Following Symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,	
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions on the Face,
Pallid Countenance.	

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows

Impotency, Fatuity, Epileptic Fits,

In one of which the patient may expire!

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "DIREFUL DISEASES,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering,

BUT NONE WILL CONFESS.

THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS,
AND THE
MELANCHOLY DEATHS BY CONSUMPTION

Bear AMPLE WITNESS to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution once affected with Organic Weakness,

requires the aid of medicine to *strengthen and invigorate the system*, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU *invariably does.*

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SKEPTICAL.

FEMALES! FEMALES!

Old or Young, Single, Married, or contemplating Marriage.

In many affections peculiar to Females, the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularities, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Scirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea, or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.

No Family should be without it.

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant Medicine for unpleasant and dangerous Diseases!

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES

Secret Diseases

In all their Stages;	At little Expense;
Little or no change in Diet;	No Inconvenience:
And no Exposure.	

It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby Removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra, allaying Pain and Inflammation so frequent in this class of Diseases, and expelling *all poisonous, diseased and worn-out matter.*

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS

WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF QUACKS,

and who have paid *heavy fees* to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "POISON" has, by the use of *"powerful astringents,"* been driven in the system to break out in an aggravated form, and

Perhaps after Marriage.

Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu

For all Affections and Diseases of the

URINARY ORGANS,

Whether existing in

Male or Female,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of

HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a Diuretic;

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

and it is certain to have the desired effect in Diseases for which it is recommended.

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Compound

Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

SYPHILIS.

This is an affection of the Blood and
ATTACKS THE SEXUAL ORGANS,
LININGS OF THE NOSE, EARS,
THROAT, WINDPIPE,
AND OTHER MUCOUS SURFACES,
making its appearance in the form of *ULCERS,*
Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla
Purifies the Blood,
And removes all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin,
GIVING TO THE COMPLEXION A CLEAR AND HEALTHY COLOR.

It being prepared expressly for this class of complaints, its Blood Purifying Properties are preserved to a greater extent than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla.

Helmbold's Rose Wash,

An excellent Lotion for diseases of a Syphilitic Nature, and an application in Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from Habits of Dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such Diseases as recommended.

EVIDENCE OF THE MOST RESPONSIBLE AND RELIABLE CHARACTER

will accompany the medicines.

CERTIFICATES OF CURES,

From 3 to 20 years' standing,

with names known to

Science and Fame.

The Medical Properties of BUCHU, see Dispensatory of the United States.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSICK, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.

Extract Buchu, 8s per bottle or six for	$5.00
" Sarsaparilla, " " "	5.00
Improved Rose Wash, " " "	2.50

Or the Set, as one of each for $12,00, which will be sufficient to cure the most obstinate cases, if directions are adhered to.

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Describe the symptoms in all communications.

Cures Guaranteed! Advice Gratis!

H. T. HELMBOLD, CHEMIST,

Depot, 104 South Tenth st., below Chestnut, Phila.

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, who being duly sworn, doth say, his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable. H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBERD,
Alderman, Ninth st., above Race, Phila.

Address letters for information in confidence to

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

And Unprincipled Dealers.

who endeavor to dispose of "of their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by

Helmbold's Genuine Preparations,
" " *Extract Buchu,*
" " " *Sarsaparilla,*
" " " *Improved Rose Wash.*

Sold by all Druggists Everywhere,

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S

Take no Other!

Cut out the advertisement and send for it, AND AVOID IMPOSITION AND EXPOSURE. jy6 d&w&w1y

AMUSEMENTS.

LOUISVILLE THEATER,

Corner of Fourth and Green streets.

D. HANCHETT.....Stage Manager
THOS. J. CAREY.....Treasurer

ON SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 14TH, 1863, AND every evening until further notice, will be performed the most gorgeous spectacle ever presented to a Louisville audience, cast with the full strength of the talented Stock Company, entitled THE SEVEN SISTERS, by Robert Jones, Esq., introducing the grand transformation scene of the BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY AND BOWER OF FERNS. To coincide with THE QUIET FAMILY.

The Manager respectfully calls attention to the Mechanical Effects, introduced in this spectacle, the entire scene, in the last scene, forming a COMPLETE SEA OF GLASS, and produced at an expense of over $2,000. Secure your seats.

Tickets to be had at the following Hotels and Saloons—Galt House, Louisville Hotel, National Hotel, United States Hotel, Walker's Exchange, St. Charles, Crystal Palace, Pearl, Phœnix, Antelope, United States Hotel Bar.

Private Boxes $8. Dress Circle and Parquette 75c. Second Tier 50c. Gallery 15c. Colored Boxes 25c.

Doors open 6½ and Curtain rises at 7¾ o'clock.

For particulars, see small bills. mh14

WOOD'S THEATER.

(Late Mozart Hall),

Corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets.

GEORGE WOOD.....MANAGER.

OPENING NIGHT!

ATTRACTION WITHOUT PARALLEL!

The new Theater, elegantly furnished with

NEW DECORATIONS,

NEW ORNAMENTATIONS,

NEW SCENERY,

And comfortably arranged for the accommodation of the

Elite and Fashion of the City,

Will be opened to the public on

Monday Evening, March 16th.

The Manager takes great pleasure in announcing, as a fitting commencement of his season in this city, that he has effected an arrangement, without regard to cost or labor, for the purpose of presenting to the citizens of Louisville, Mr. J. E. McDONOUGH'S

Gorgeous Spectacle

OF THE

SEVEN SISTERS

AND THE

BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY

IN THE

Bower of Ferns.

This GRAND, ROMANTIC, DRAMATIC WONDER will be produced in a

STYLE OF MAGNIFICENCE

never surpassed in any Theater. The STAGE IS COVERED WITH MIRRORS of Plate Glass, forming a

Transcendantly Beautiful

LAKE OF SILVER.

In addition to the marvelous Scenic and Mechanical effects of this great Drama, and to enhance its interest, an engagement has been made for the appearance of

MISS LOTTY HOUGH,

Acknowledged to be the most CHARMING and FASCINATING SOUBRETTE on the American Stage.

The Spectacle abounds in local interest, and will introduce a

GRAND BALLET DANCE

AND

ZOUAVE MARCH AND DRILL!

By thirty young Ladies in full costume.

The different characters will be represented by members of talent and standing in the profession, and the combinations of

DRAMATIC ABILITY, SCENIC ART AND MECHANICAL SKILL

Will be found to constitute the

MOST COMPLETE TRIUMPH

ever achieved on any stage. Its pleasing, sentimental, mirth-inspiring variety, together with its BEAUTIFUL, GRAND AND GORGEOUS SCENERY,

BEWILDERING AND ENCHANTING THE SENSES.

GRAND MATINEE
Every Saturday Afternoon at 2 O'clk.
mh14 d2

GRAND GERMAN OPERA

IN SCHILDA!

A Comic Opera in 1 Act, - - By J. OTTO.

IN CONNECTION WITH AN

OPERATIC CONCERT,

Will be performed by the

ORPHEUS SOCIETY,

Under the direction of Prof. GEO. ZOLLER, on

Thursday Evening, March 19, 1863,

AT THE

MASONIC TEMPLE.

Grand Chinese Fancy Dance,
By W. H. BLENDAWSKI.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Chorus—Praise of Song.....Orpheus Society.
2. Solo Basso.....M. Whipple.
3. Comic Duett between.....Tommy and Pussy.
4. Solo and Chorus—Burlesque.....Orpheus Society.
5. Duett—"On to the Field of Glory"—Donizetti—
[Messrs. Snyder and Luetti.
6. Trio from Attila.....Madame Brownald,
[Messrs. Dolfinger and Troendle.
7. Piano Duett.....Miss L. Brownald and Mr. Zoeller.

PART II—IN SCHILDA.

Comic Opera, in 1 Act.....By JUL OTTO.

Tickets 50 cents, for sale at Mr. D. P. Faulds' Music Store, and by the members of the Society.
mh13 dtd

DANCING SCHOOL
AT
Odd-Fellows' Hall.

THE UNDERSIGNED MOST RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Louisville that he has opened a DANCING SCHOOL for children in Odd Fellows' Hall, and will give lessons in all ancient and modern dances, on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, to classes, beginning at 3 o'clock.

Special lessons to ladies or gentlemen from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Prices very reasonable, according to agreement. Inquiries can be made at the Hall from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M., daily. H. BLENDOWSKI,
ja15 d3m Teacher of Dancing.

ODD-FELLOWS' HALL.

On Jefferson, bet. First and Second sts.,

(Having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted).

IS OPEN FOR

Balls, Parties, Public Meetings, &c.

For terms see JOHN B. HINKLE, at the Hall.
fe8 d1y

NOTICE.

CITY TREASURY, March 13, 1863.

I WILL PAY THE COUPONS FOR THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest, due April 1, 1863, on the Bonds issued by the city to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad (as a Government tax), on presentation, up to and including the 23d March, 1863. HENRY WOLFORD,
mh13 d3 City Treasurer.

BROOMS—50 DOZEN BROOMS, VARIOUS STYLES, just received and for sale by
mh6 ORRIN RAWSON, 398 Main st.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S
NOISELESS
Family
SEWING
MACHINES,
$50.

At our office alone can purchasers examine the relative merits of each stitch, and be guaranteed ultimate and thorough satisfaction, by our privilege of exchanging for either style if not suited with their first choice.

GROVER & BAKER'S
No. 9
SEWING
MACHINE,
$45.

Call and examine our machines before purchasing elsewhere. We manufacture a large variety of styles of each stitch, and adapted to the requirements of families and manufacturers of goods where sewing is employed. no6 d3ply

We have lately introduced a New Style Family Sewing Machine, making the Shuttle Stitch, or stitch alike on both sides, arranged in the same style and sold at same prices as our Grover & Baker Stitch Machines.

GROVER & BAKER'S
LOCK-STITCH
Family
SEWING
MACHINES,
$50.

Our No. 9 Machine is admirably adapted to the wants of all manufacturers and is far more simple, durable and cheaper than any other Shuttle Machine in use, and a great favorite wherever introduced.

GROVER & BAKER'S
Sewing Machine DEPOT,
No. 5 Masonic Temple,
Fourth street, bet. Jefferson and Green.

PUBLIC SALES.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

VALUABLE UNIMPROVED REAL ESTATE, FINE LOTS FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES AND FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 16TH, AT 11½ o'clock, in front of the Courthouse, and immediately after the sale of the Marshal of the Chancery Court, I will peremptorily sell the following valuable property, to-wit: 7 Lots 30 feet front each by 161 deep, to a 20-foot alley, situated on the southeast corner of Eighteenth and Walnut streets, running east from Eighteenth street.

This property is ordered to be sold without reserve, is eligibly located, and in every way desirable. A plot of the ground can be seen at my auction rooms.

Terms—One-third cash; balance in 6 and 12 months, with interest and lien.

mh11 C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND ROSEWOOD PIANO AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 14TH, AT 10½ o'clock, will be sold by order of the Administrator of Wm. F. Myers, dec'd, at his late residence on the south side of Jefferson street, between Hancock and Clay, his entire household effects, consisting in part of Mahogany Hair-seat Chairs, Sofas, Ottomans and Rugs, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain, Carpets, Mahogany Italian Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Marble-top and Plain Bureaus, a Rosewood 6½ Octave (Steinway & Co.'s) Piano Forte, Enclosed Washstands, Venitian Blinds and Window Shades, Cornices, Sideboard, China and Glass Ware, Cook Stove and Kitchen Utensils, with other articles in the housekeeping line.

The above Furniture is nearly new, and well worthy the attention of buyers.

Terms cash. C. C. SPENCER,
mh11 Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE OF HORSES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Louisville, Ky., March 10, 1863.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder, at the old Oakland Race Course, near the city,

100 Horses—Condemned.

Terms cash, and the property to be removed the same day at risk of owner.

The sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, 17th March, 1863, and to continue daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. until they are all disposed of.

W. F. HARRIS, Capt. and A. Q. M.
W. W. ALLNUT, Auctioneer. mh11 dtd

Sheriff's Sale.

BY ORDER OF THE COUNTY COURT OF JEFFERSON county, I will, on the 13TH DAY OF APRIL, 1863, as sheriff of said county, sell to the highest bidder, at the Courthouse door in the city of Louisville, on a credit of twelve months, with interest, the following slaves:

Bob, about 17 years of age; bright mulatto; 5 feet 2½ inches high; weighs 115 pounds; round, full face; high forehead; smooth skin; no beard, and has a very boyish appearance a small scar over the right eye.

Bob, about 32 years of age; black color; 5 feet 6½ inches high; weighs 150 pounds; small goatee; thin beard; small, round, full face; high cheek bones and forehead; flat nose; long hair; stout and well made.

William, about 27 years of age; dark brown skin; heavy whiskers, and high cheek-bones; small, round, full face; 5 feet 6 inches high; weighs 160 pounds; a little stooped shouldered; heavy, bushy hair; short neck, and flat nose.

Harrison, about 21 years old; very dark brown skin; thin beard; round, full face high forehead and cheek bones; 5 feet 7¼ inches high; weighs 150 pounds; short legs, and long body; smiles when he is talking, and is a very likely, intelligent boy.

Prophet, or Elijah, about 20 years of age; light brown skin; 5 feet 6 inches high; weighs 140 pounds; no beard; smooth skin; round, full face; flat nose; low forehead; hair grows low down on his temples; the little finger on each hand crooked; a heavy, stout built boy, and has a very pleasing countenance.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with security—the bond to have the force and effect of a replevin bond.

mar11 d&wts W. A. RONALD, S. J. C.

Marshal's Sale.

Krack, Stanger & Co.,
against
John Bull, &c., } In Chancery. No. 17,434.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE LOUISVILLE Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1863,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Courthouse door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein, of the property in pleadings mentioned, viz:

A lot in Portland, Jefferson county, Ky., fronting 200 feet on the south side of Portland avenue and extending back south, same width, 600 feet.

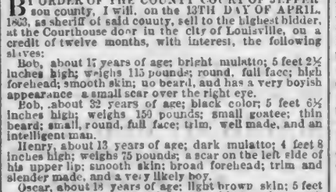
A lot in that part of Louisville called Portland, on the southeast corner of High and Tenth streets, as designated on the map of the town of Portland, and having a front of 105 feet on High street, and 160 feet on Tenth street.

A lot beginning at a point on the north side of Portland Avenue, 160 feet west of Ninth street, thence with said Avenue west 100 feet, and extending back same width 240 feet to an alley 20 feet wide; subject to the heirs of R. K. White and John Davis upon the first described lot for $422 85, with ten per cent. interest from 28th May, 1860, and upon the last described lot for $198 86, with ten per cent. interest from 24th May, 1860.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

THOMAS A. MORGAN, M. L. C. C.
N. BEALL GANTT, Deputy.
mh6 td

HINZEN & ROSEN.



PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

MARKET STREET,

NORTH SIDE, BETWEEN SIXTH AND SEVENTH,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Always on hand a complete assortment of PIANOS at reasonable prices. ja23 dly

SEEDS! SEEDS!

IMPLEMENTS! IMPLEMENTS!

REAPERS, MOWERS, THRESHERS, SEPARATORS AND CLEANERS, RAILROAD THRESHERS AND POWERS, PLOWS, STRAW-CUTTERS, &c., in store and for sale at lowest cash prices by

KEARSLEY CARTER,
Successor to Carter & Buchanan.
mh13 dtf 414 Main street.

TOBACCO SEED.

YELLOW PRYOR,
BURLEY'S BROAD LEAF,
MARYLAND THICK-SET,
LARGE IOWA,
BIG GREEN,

In store and for sale by

KEARSLEY CARTER,
Successor to Carter & Buchanan.
mh13 dtf 414 Main street.

Spring Barley,
Hungarian Grass Seed,
Millet Seed,
Tennessee Cotton Seed,
Northern Oats,

In store and for sale by

KEARSLEY CARTER,
Successor to Carter & Buchanan,
mh13 dtf 414 Main street.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Two Days Later from Europe.

London Papers on Seward's Answer to Napoleon's Proposition.

Methodist Conference.

Return of Granger's Expedition.

Rebels Chased Beyond Duck River.

Sharp Skirmishing.

A Burying Party Visit Col. Coburn's Battlefield.

Richardson, the Guerrilla, and 400 Men Captured.

Late from Mexico.

Latest from Cearleston.

NEW YORK, March 13.

The Australasian, from Liverpool the 28th, and Queenstown the 1st, arrived this evening, with dates two days later.

Seward's dispatch rejecting Napoleon's proposal attracted general comment.

The Times says Seward, if not right, is comprehensibly wrong; and, after critising, says he is at least consistent with all he has written from the commencement, but whether he is consistent with facts the Times would rather leave open to decide.

The Morning Post is very bitter, and looks upon the letter as mere Buncombe; says it is truly incredible that the Cabinet should have been sunk so low as to indorse so much arrant falsehood and absurd nonsense.

The Star passes the dispatch, and thinks it is unanswerable, and shows that henceforth not even the mildest form of interference can have the least hope of acceptance.

It is stated that the Confederate loan was all freely taken in the Continental market.

The Polish question continues a prominent topic, and was the subject of an important debate in the House of Commons. All the speakers condemned the Russian policy, but the Government was left untrammelled by any resolutions.

The feeling at Paris continued favorable to the Poles, but the general impression was that diplomatic means would suffice.

An important debate was progressing in the Prussian Chamber on the neutrality of that Government. The policy of the Government in interfering was vehemently attacked by many speakers.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News announces that the French Government has received most embarrassing news from Mexico. Gen. Lorey desponds of taking Puebla without a much greater army, and calls for re-enforcements.

Very Latest—Telegraph to Queenstown—Liverpool, March 1.—The Prussian Chamber of Deputies have carried a resolution in favor of neutrality in Poland by a large majority. It is reported the Russians have been again severely beaten.

French rentes 69f 53c.

The Cæsar of to-day announces that the Russians had been beaten near Smallagored, after an engagement which lasted five hours. The town is in ruins.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

FRANKLIN, TENN., March 12.

The expeditionary force under Major-General Gordon Granger, which moved on Monday against Van Dorn's rebel army, returned this afternoon, having driven the enemy beyond Duck river. The infantry went no farther than Rutherford Creek, but the cavalry, under Colonel Minty, of the Fourth brigade, made a thorough reconnoissance of the country beyond the creek to Duck river.

The second day's march brought the expedition to Rutherford creek, where, for a time the rebels promised fight. Their positions were well chosen. Their artillery command lug the pike and several crossings. A blind log rain, however, prevented General Granger attempting the passage of the stream, which was flood high and foaming.

The troops bivouacked for the night, expecting to drive the enemy on the succeeding day. Wednesday came in clear and beautiful, giving the artillerists a fine opportunity for practice, which they improved excellently by numerous shots.

Preparations were made for an advance, and the infantry skirmishers were thrown out. The cavalry under Colonel Minty, supported by the 38th Illinois infantry, made a crossing two miles up the creek in the face of the enemy who, however, fell quickly back from the Federal approaches. Soon word came back that the rebels were in rapid retreat, and finally at night the cavalry returned, announcing that all the rebels had fled beyond Duck river, which of course determined the return of the expedition.

The different cavalry skirmishes resulted in the following loss on our side:

Company B, 4th Indiana.—Killed: Thomas Dwellinger, William Peabody; severely wounded: Julius Clarkson; slightly: August Hobner, Oscar Barnet.

Company I, 4th Regulars.—Killed: Corporal Shortes Pfile, of Belville, Ill., and James A. Rance.

The Kentucky cavalry, commanded by Col. Minty, did most efficient service. Col. Minty's horse was shot and killed under him.

The rebels were frequently overtaken and severely punished. One time a quad of 13 men were taken by the 4th regulars, and woebegone, ragged wretches they are, who vow they will never again serve the Southern Confederacy.

Details of men were ont on Coburn's battle ground to-day, and examined our dead buried by the rebels. The bodies of the following, among the 32 found, have been recognied:

85th Indiana—Captain Abner Floyd; Sergeants Hazlett and Shepherd; privates Mortimer and Hanfield.

19th Michigan—Private E. R. Green.

22d Wisconsin—Captain D. E. Boy.

33d Indiana—Captain Rowan; privates B. E. Garrison and Fowler.

Twenty-five of the poor fellows, stripped of all clothing but shirts and drawers, lay thrown together. The hands and feet were scarcely covered. Other bodies are doubtless yet to be found, but the burying party had no time for further examinations.

[Special to Cincinnati Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, March 12.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference, which has just adjourned here, tabled, by a vote of thirty-five to eleven, resolutions tendering the President sympathy to put down the rebellion, and asking for the appointment of a day of humiliation and prayer. One of the divines stated that he prayed for neither side, for he did not know which was right.

WASHINGTON, March 13.

The President having no further communication to make, as was ascertained by a committee appointed to wait upon him, it is agreed that the Senate shall adjourn to-morrow.

The Secretary of the Treasury left this morning for New York.

To be Brigadier Generals of volunteers—Lieut. Col. Alfred W. Eliet, Col. Talbot, and Col. George Andrews, 24 Massachusetts.

The following appointments have been confirmed: G. M. Chalcott, of Colorado, to be Register of the Land Office at Golden City; B. Clements, of Colorado, to be receiver of public moneys for the distribution of lands subject to sale at Golden City.

Osmond Tower, Michigan, to be United States Marshal of the Western District of Michigan; Ferd Maxwell, of New Mexico, to be Indian Agent for that Territory; Fred. O'Conner, to be District Attorney of the Western District of Michigan; Chas. D. Porter, to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Arizonia; J. Person, to be Surveyor-General of the Territories of Colorado and Utah, vice F. M. Coxe, removed; Edward Conner, of California, to be Consul to Gnaymoe; Adolphus S. Paine, of New York, United States Marshal of the Territory of Idahoe.

BOSTON, March 13.

A dispatch from the Concord Statesman office gives returns from all the towns in New Hampshire, except thirteen, which gave last year 414 for Berry, and 614 for Stark. Taking that vote for a basis, the majority in the State against the Democratic candidate for Governor is about 7,000.

The total vote this year is about 66,000; last year it was 62,000.

The Governor's Council stands—3 Republicans and 2 Democrats.

The Senate stands—9 Republicans; 13 Democrats.

The House stands—45 or 50 Republican majority.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.

Advices from the City of Mexico have been received up to the 19th of February. No immediate attack on Puebla was then anticipated. Thirty-four thousand Mexican soldiers were there, and fifty thousand in the neighborhood of the city, strengthening their fortifications. The troops generally are well armed and equipped, and apparently cable of making a formidable resistance to the French advance.

WHEELING, March 13.

Robert G. Port was executed at noon to-day, for the murder of Adam Bust, in this city, in August last.

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC,
March 13, 1863.

The Richmond Examiner, of the 13th, has been received.

There is no news from Charleston, Port Hudson or Vicksburg, contained therein.

A dispatch from Charleston, of 11th, says all is quiet. City full. Rumors of intended attack. Nothing authentic.

The Richmond Dispatch, in its leader, speaks discouragingly of the prospects for food, and says the impressment of flour and grain by the Government authorities discourages production.

The Examiner contains the announcement that Beauregard has revoked all furloughs, and called all absentees back.

CAIRO, March 13.

Memphis papers of the 11th have been received. There is nothing late from below.

It is reported that Richardson, the notorious guerrilla chief, and four hundred of his men, were captured at Covington, Tenn., on Monday, by the Federals, who surrounded and surprised them. No particulars.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 12.

The rebels, under Gen. Longstreet, are all at Petersburg. He had 18,000 troops twelve miles this side, between there and the Blackwater. It is said they do not intend to make an attack.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 13th.]

Important from the South—The Plans of the Rebels—Preparing for a New Invasion of Kentucky—How the Mississippi is to be Cleared—Cincinnati to be Taken.

A gentleman—a large landed proprietor in Georgia and South Carolina, and once fifteen years a Senator and member of the Lower House of the South Carolina Legislature—left Savannah, Georgia, on the 20th of last month, and, passing through Georgia and Tennessee, ran the blockade of both armies, and arrived at this city yesterday morning *en route* for Washington City. Known in the commencement of the rebellion to be opposed to the schemes of the conspirators, and in favor of "the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was," he has been kept under close military surveillance and compelled to report regularly to the authorities.

At the time the gentleman left Savannah, there were about twenty-six thousand troops collected there for its defense. He says the city is very strongly fortified, and that Charlestou is well nigh impregnable. Every means of defense known to military science has been employed to render the city invulnerable to assault. They were confident of their ability to resist an attack, and had so arranged their communication that an attack upon one or the other city will be the signal for concentrating all the force employed along the coast.

So far as he observed along the route he traveled, the Confederates were well supplied with coarse and substantial food, lacking the delicacies and luxuries of life only. There was no positive distress among the people incident to privation.

The Confederates were much inspirited by the raid of the Charleston rams on the blockading fleet, and especially the interest the foreign consuls took in investigating the facts, and declaring the blockade broken.

The capture of the Queen of the West, and the Indianola particularly, had restored confidence in their ability to cope successfully with the Yankee gunboats.

There was little concealment of their intention to make a formidable invasion of Kentucky. They are now only waiting for the river to fall and the roads to become passable. They are massing large bodies of troops at Chattanooga and other points in Tennessee.

He thinks they outnumber Rosecrans two to one, and while menacing him in front, will flank him on the left, enter Kentucky and march directly upon Louisville and Cincinnati, leaving Rosecrans to be cut up in detail if possible. In this invasion, which they intend shall be the most formidable yet undertaken, they expect the co-operation of a fleet of iron-clads now building in England for "the Emperor of China," some ten of which are contracted for to be completed during the present month. With these they expect to clear the Mississippi of the Yankee fleets and flotillas, retaking, of course, New Orleans and all other points now held by the Federal forces. He says that whatever opinion may be entertained of the feasibility of this project, it is seriously entertained. The plans have been matured, the Generals provided, and the armies organized.

They insist that nothing but the capture of Cincinnati will satisfy them. It is his opinion, however, that they will not invade the free States, as the influence of such an invasion would be in direct opposition to the policy by which they hope to defeat the Federal Government. Invasion, they argue, would consolidate the North, and consolidation of sentiment and action in the loyal States is what they most fear and deprecate. They wish to divide, after which conquest will be easy. They intend to practice, in war, the policy that was so successful in peace, and which gave them an ascendancy in political affairs during a long succession of years.

During the past month they have been peculiarly successful in running in English steamers, with cargoes of arms and ammunition of immense value. They are now as well provided with arms for infantry and artillery as the Federal Government, and rely greatly on the assistance of the iron-clad navy now being built for them, to give them at least equality, if not supremacy, on the rivers and seas.

The gentleman says the sooner conscription is enforced in the loyal States, and the ranks of the old regiments refilled, the better it will be. The present available force he believes inadequate to the gigantic work of crushing the rebellion. The Proclamation of Emancipation, so far as he has observed, has had but one effect, in the seceded States, to consolidate the people in their determination to resist the Federal authority, and extinguish whatever Union sentiment existed among the people—a result which, to thoughtful men, was not unanticipated. The gentleman goes to Washington to urge upon the Government the importance of at once enforcing the Conscription Act; and to lay before the Cabinet information which is not deemed advisable to make public at the present moment.

MEETING OF THE FIRST LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.—At a meeting of the citizens of the First Tenth, and Eleventh Wards, held at Working Men's Hall, last night, Rev. James H. Bristow was appointed Chairman, and Henry Wolford, Secretary. Eloquent and patriotic addresses were delivered by Mr. John Walton and the Rev. James H. Bristow. On motion, the following resolutions was adopted:

Resolved, That the delegates appointed at this meeting shall act as delegates to any Congressional Convention that may be called in this Congressional District to nominate a candidate to the next Congress.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to submit the names of suitable persons as delegates to the State Convention to meet on the 18th inst:

First Ward—Theodore Shaw, Hugh Irvine.
Tenth Ward—M. Downing, John Kurfus.
Eleventh Ward—Thos. Nadal, Joseph H. Davis.

The committee reported the following gentlemen as delegates:

First Ward—W. S. Davis, Rev. J. H. Bristow, T. G. Shaw, W. S. Murphy, P. Campion, H. G. Vanseggern, Hugh Irvine. Alternates—M. Beckman, W. H. Robinson, W. E. Curry, H. Russell, T. Ryan, Wm. Fagan, Geo. Hill, M. Eaglehoff, and M. Billings.

Tenth Ward—John W. Story, M. P. Love, Oliver Lucas, Wm. Mcclemery, H. Ryan, G. W. Stoll, C. H. Young, Joseph Gibson, W. Gnusenhauser, John Gay, Jas. Turner, John Shaw, M. A. Downing, and J. Kerfus.

Eleventh Ward—Henry Wolford, Jas. Dozier, W. T. Ruble, T. C. Nadal, John A. Weatherford, J. H. Davis, and John T. Gnukle. Alternates—Mr. Driesback, L. Eiseuman, Jos. Steitenkamp, T. P. Smith, I. D. Orrill, I. B. Alford, and J. C. Beaman.

The following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this is a righteous war on the part of the United States, and ought to be prosecuted with the whole power of the nation until our erring brethren cease their wicked strife and ask to return to their places in the Union.

Resolved, That those who are not for the restoration of the Union as it was without conditions are disunionists, and ought to be so regarded by every true loyal man, and should be noted as foes at heart.

Resolved, That we will support no man for any office in the gift of the people, whatever his pretentions may be, who is not an unconditional Union man, and who is not fully committed in favor of a determined prosecution of the war against rebellion to the bitter end.

Adopted.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That every Union man in the First, Tenth, and Eleventh wards be requested to attend the Convention on the 18th inst.

J. H. BRISTOW, Chairman.
HENRY WOLFORD, Secretary.

The Washington Evening Star says that Gen. Burns has been ordered West to supersede Gen. Robert McCook. Gen. Burns commanded a brigade in Burnside's army until it reached Falmouth, when he was promoted to the command of a division in Couch's (formerly Sumner's) corps. He has already started for the West.

GOBBLED UP.—Yesterday a squad of rebel cavalry, supposed to be led by Dick McCann, made a small raid to within about four miles of this city, where they captured about forty wood-choppers, who had been sent out to chop wood for the Government. The heroes of the woodpile, after performing this brilliant athlevement, left in a hurry for safer quarters. [Nash. Union, 13th.

RIVER NEWS.

STEAMBOAT AGENTS.

Moorhead &Co., No. 118, Wall street.
T. M. Erwin No. 139, Wall street.
B. J. Caffrey No 137, Wall street.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

ARRIVALS.

Major Anderson, from Cincinnati.
Emperor, from Pittsburg.
May Duke, from Nashville.
La Crosse, from St. Louis.
Progress, from Pittsburg.
Echo, from Cincinnati.
Big Grey Eagle, from Henderson.
Lady Pike, from Memphis.

DEPARTURES.

Major Anderson, to Cincinnati.
Emperor, to St. Louis.
Echo, to Nashville.
Lady Pike, to Cincinnati.
Big Grey Eagle, to Henderson.
Hettie Gilmore, to Nashville.

[N. B.—One of our Reporters will devote a great portion of his time to the collection of river news, manifests, memoranda, &c., and clerks of steamboats will confer a favor by giving him all the news they may have, or leave it for him at the counting-room of any one of the above named steamboat agencies.]

The river was slowly falling last evening, with nineteen and a half feet water in the canal. Weather hazy, but not so blustery.

The May Duke arrived yesterday from Nashville, bringing one hundred and twenty hogsheads of tobacco.

The La Crosse came in from St. Louis, and discharged about one hundred tuns of freight. She is loading for Pittsburg.

The Progress came in light from Pittsburg, and will take on a return load.

The Echo passed down on the way to Nashville full of freight at $2 per hundred.

The Hettie Gilmore left this port for Nashville, with all the freight she could carry at $1 50 per hundred, and then was compelled to leave about twenty tuns on the landing, not being able to carry all that offered.

The Lady Pike passed up from Memphis with cotton for Cincinnati.

The Strader and some other boats arrived yesterday from Nashville, having descended the Cumberland without the usual gunboat convoy.

The Melnotte expected to leave Nashville yesterday, coming this way, on private account.

FOR CINCINNATI.—The Gen'l Buell is the mailboat at noon.

HENDERSON.—The Star Grey Eagle is the regular packet, leaving at five P. M.

The Cincinnati Commercial, of yesterday, says:

Capt. Frank Y. Bachelor y

Daily Democrat.

OFFICIAL.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE POSTOFFICE AT LOUISville, Ky., March 13th, 1863, and which, if not called for within three months, will be sent to the Department as dead letters.

[Ordered to be advertised in the LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT, agreeable to the following section of the New Postoffice Law, as the Newspaper proved to have by far the largest circulation of any daily paper published in Louisville.]

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the list of letters remaining uncalled for in any Postoffice in any city, town or village where said newspaper shall be printed, shall hereafter be published once only in the newspaper, which being issued weekly, or oftener, *shall have the largest circulation* within the delivery of said office, to be decided by the postmaster at such office.—*[New Post Ofice Law, passed March 2d, 1863.*

LADIES' LIST.

ANICLE Miss Amelia
Armstrong Mrs Kate M
Alexander Mrs Caroline
Alexander Mrs L
Adams Mrs E R
Armstrong Miss Susan F
Allen Mrs Jane
Alexander Mrs Louisa
Agen Mrs Mary

BURKE Miss Mary
Blackburne Mrs Julia
Bacon Miss Laura A
Beckett Mrs Ann E
Burns Mrs Ann
Butt Miss A
Brads Mrs Anastasle
Brack Miss Caroline
Barnes Miss Catharine
Barnett Miss Eliza
Brown Miss Rebecca
Brown Miss Lizzie
Bell Miss Sallie
Britton Miss Florence
Brown Mrs Sam'l
Bond Miss Belle
Brown Miss Jennie
Buston Miss Maria L
Burk Miss Mary
Bowman Mrs Mary V
Bringman Miss Mary C
Brailsford Miss Margt 2
Bodkin Mary
Boyce Mrs Mary Ann
Boyle Mrs Marietta A
Breeden Mrs Margt E
Blunk Mrs Mary E
Barrett Miss Cilla
Back Miss Emma
Birth Miss Mary
Biles Miss M W
Bache Mrs Maria
Bailey Miss Minerva

CORBITT Mrs B
Curd Miss
Cone Miss Narcissa B
Cheddick Mrs Nancy
Clary Mrs H G
Conway Bridget
Curry Mrs O O
Carney Mrs Bridget
Calvin Miss Kate
Craig Mrs Catharine
Casey Mrs Catharine
Coffey Mrs Catharine
Connels Charlotte
Coy Miss Ellen
Constance Miss Emma
Coleman Miss Emma
Collins Mrs E A
Conant Mrs Eugene
Clark Mrs Elizabeth
Cain Susanna
Crane Miss Sarah
Crutchfield Miss Sue
Canier Mrs Viola J
Calhoun Miss Jennie
Cascain Miss Jane
Cole Miss Julia
Clark Mrs James
Cooper Mrs Natter S
Collins Mrs Keturah A
Coleman Miss Mary J
Chamndos Mrs M L
Cannon Mrs R M
Corline Mrs Martha
Cook Mrs Catharine

DODDS Miss Mollie
Danier Miss Mary
Dicconsey Miss Mary Jane
Duff Mr K A
Duncan Mrs Harriet
Dietz Mrs G F
Dannough Ellen
Devluney Miss Caroline
Dudley Miss
Davis Mrs Ada E
Doyle Miss Kate C
Dawson Mrs Charley

EDMUNDS Mrs J C
Eonewine Mrs J C
Eayes Mrs J T
Edwards Miss Sarah
Erb Mrs Susannah
Edmunds Mrs Eva

FERGUSON Mrs Ellen
Ferris Miss Anna M
Fowler Mrs Matilda

GOOCH Miss Mary
Gorman Mrs Michael
Gunn Mrs Maria
Gulley Miss Sarah
Garrison Mrs Louann
Gibbins Miss Mary
Gaveain Mrs Mary
Glasgcore Permeally
Golden Miss Bella
Gray Miss Elizabeth
Gilroy Miss Susan 2
Girt Miss Mary
Gealy Mrs Francis
Gore Mrs S F
Gillmore Miss Helen

HILT Miss Carrie B
Holbrook Miss Mary Agnes
Hughes Miss Mary E
Hulebemon Mrs M
Harounge Mrs Mary
Hauh-rough Mrs Matilda
Hambley Miss Minnea
Hadley Miss Mary
Holsted Mrs Karrie R 2
Harryman Miss Laura A
Harman Miss Jane
Hendrix Mrs Julian
Haddox Mrs Lacy
Habbaker Miss Susay C
Howland Mrs E J
Hart Mrs Rachel
Honea Mrs James
Hongh Mrs E A
Howard Mrs Eliza
High Miss Eliza Jane
Harrington Miss Emily
Hawk ns Mrs Bettie
Hourigan Mrs Patrick
Howard Mrs Mary
Holdbrook Miss A M
Hodykins Miss Anna M
Hoy Mrs A E
Hannel Lisey

JENNEY Miss Mollie
Jamel Sarah Ann
Johnston Miss Eliza
Jones Mrs Anie
Jenkins Allie
Johnston Miss Mary

KEHO Miss Angeline
Keely Catharine
Kane Mrs Julia M
Korrell Miss Margretta
Kalfus Mrs Malinda
Kelly Mrs Ann
King Mrs Ann E

LYNCH Miss Berseaby E
Livingston Mrs Bertha
Lauzan Bridget
Love Miss Lizzie
Lovardy Miss Mary
Lyons Miss Gra st, bet 6 & 7
Lendram Mrs Eliza
Livingston Miss Eliza
Lee Rebecca S
Leland Mrs Hulday
Lindeman Mrs Jennie
Lindsay Miss Margret
Lisbey Miss Mary

MILLER Miss Sallie
Miller Miss Florence
Mitchell Mrs Mary
Middleton Miss Hannah
Macy Miss Maria
Miller Mrs Jane
Moore Miss Bell
Mitchell Miss Maggie
Miles Miss Hertie E
Mulbrony Miss Mollie
Miller Miss Eustace
Moreah Mrs W C
Miller Mrs Winnie B
Mitchell Mrs Fannie E
Montgomery Miss Eliza A
Missner Miss Elizabeth
Moore Miss Rachell
Morton Mrs David 2 care of Rev T Bottomly
Moses Mrs Elizabeth
Murray Mrs D J
Monsratt Miss Dollie
More Mrs P F
Marshal Mrs D
May Mrs Pauline
Murrow Mrs Caroline
Miller Miss Penelopy F
Moore Mrs C
Mitchell Mrs Caroline
Marks Miss Parcilla
More Mrs Nancy
Montgomery Mrs Ann
Martin Mrs Adoph
Miller Miss Adoria
Murphy Mrs Margaret
Morean Mrs Minnie
Maxey Mrs Martha J
Mann Miss Margaret

MCLOSKITHING Mrs
McCracken Mrs N
M'Sniedy Mrs A C
M'Donel Miss Alice
M'Cauley Mrs B
M'Whyrter Mrs E W
McGee Miss Bell
M'Kinney Mrs Sallie
M'Guirk Mrs Mary
M'Guire Mrs Susanna
M'Donell Miss M
M'Cormic Miss Mary J

OWEN Mrs Elisabeth 2
Owen Miss Mattie B

PENNINGTON Flirth
Pendergrast Mrs
Phillips Mrs Nasal
Perkins Miss Frances
Prescott Miss Eleanor
Powell Miss Sarah
Pullen Miss Virginia
Power Johanna
Page Miss Louisa
Phelps Mrs Mary J
Page Mary Ann
Powell Miss Mattie
Polk Miss Mary B

QUIGLEY Mrs Margaret
Quinn
Quilliam Miss Bridget

RAY Miss Aaron
Reilly Mrs Kate
Ripe Miss Jane
Rench Elizabeth
Runels Miss Eva
Red Miss Aggie
Ronalds Mrs Annie M
Robb Elisie
Ronnalds Miss Eve V
Roscean Mrs Ewd
Raymond Mrs Eliza E
Riley Miss Hester
Richardson Mrs Jane 2
Rean Mrs Joey
Ritchie Miss Mollie
Rosson Mrs Maria
Rudy Mrs Martha

SPROAT Mrs Elizabeth
Swydele Mrs Mattie
Sargent Miss Alice
Sulder Mrs Margaret
Strawe Miss Mary
Symmals Miss Mollie
Snapp Mrs Mary J
Sigrist Mrs Maria
Snope Miss Margaret
Saunders Miss Mollie E
Sanford Mrs Mary A
Sweet Miss Maria
Simmons Miss Mary Ann
Sales Mrs Mary Ann
Sherrill Miss Mary E
Speaks Miss Josephine
Sewerd Miss Belle
Shields Miss Bella
Sublic Miss Georgean
Simpson Miss Susan
Spies Miss Sally
Sherd Miss Elizabeth
Stevenson Mrs K
Shepard Miss Emma
Scofield Mrs Emily J
Stephenson Mrs E
Sanders Mrs E A
Shiltine Miss Caroline
Sales Miss Cordelia
Sherwine Mrs C R
Shanks Miss Katie
Shally Mrs Bridget
Stack Honora
Sha Mrs

SMITHS

Smith Miss Mollie
Smith Mrs Fanny
Smith Miss Sallie
Smith Mrs Gray 14
Smith Miss Sarah
Smith Mrs Augusta
Smith Miss Mattie
Smith Parmelia

TVISON Mrs M J
Tomlinson Miss M E
Teddie Mrs M A
Tomlinson Mrs Louisa
Tecter Mrs Wm
Terry Mrs Virginia
Tilton Miss Sally
Troutman Mrs Frank
Taylor Mrs Emma
Toomey Miss Emma
Tucker Miss Patsy
Tillery Mrs C H
Teal Ally
Tomlinson Mrs A A
Tomlinson Mrs Abbey
Tompkins Miss A C
Thomas Miss E
Thatcher Miss Emma 2

UNDERWOOD Mrs V

VERTREES Mrs C
Vanorsdamer Miss F E
Vlidhill Miss Julia 2
Vantage Miss Hanna
Vanhage Miss H D

WOOD Mrs Mildred
Wilsch Mrs Mary
Whipple Mrs Metilda
Wilkins Miss L
Willett Miss Belle
Wiggins Mrs Wm H
Wolford Mrs Harriet
Waters Mrs Sarah
Wood Mrs Mary
Wortan Mrs Susan E
Wright Mrs Sarrh E
Wettingby Miss E F
Wright Mrs Lizzy
Windsor Miss Ella
Williams Miss Rebecca
Williams Mrs E
Walden Mrs Emila A
Whitcher Miss Emeline
Watson Mrs Emily
Wheeler Mrs Arthur
Wilkey Mrs Anna

YOUNG Miss Ellen

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the Prettiest Young Lady in Louisville, Ky.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

ARMSTRONG Bryon
Atherton Oliver M
Alderman O D
Austin Daniel
Amos Robert
Adams S W
Anc ed Thomas
Anderson Thomas
Abrams Wm J
Alexander Harvey
Adams Joseph
Alexander Joseph
Andrews Joseph
Alderman V D
Arnicut James
Anderson Levi

BASON A
Berls A C
Blankenbaker Abram
Bullock Albert N
Buemand B R S
Baugh C C
Bell Pilnes B
Bryan Parish
Boggess Rev C Y
Barkley C W
Burwell P M
Bell David
Bateman D
Baker Robert
Beve Geedins
Burns de E H
Bowmer Robert H
Baker R P L
Butler Richard
Bagshaw Edward W
Ball Ed M
Barlow Frederick
Baily S W
Billington Samuel
Bruning Geo
Bennett Geo
Bark Thomas
Bedson Horice
Baker Henry
Borland Geo G
Brown Wm
Brown S D
Brown Thos G
Brown R
Broaderrick Martin
Raskin John
Beall Jas N
Bate Jas S
Bass John W
Banks John
Batman Joseph
Bitterman Jos
Bitthright J P
Bell John F
Baker Jesse R
Butler Isaac
Bull J H
Bradley J B
Brhadnent Joseph
Briner John
Buford John W
Blake James
Burgen James
Bou and J M
Broadese John
Bruner Jacob H
Black Truman
Beck L B
Barney Capt L
Black L H
Bailey William
Bailey Wm jr
Barber William
Baltzell Wm
Buford W F
Bayne Wm J
Bennett Wm
Butler Milton O
Branon M J

CRANE Capt A B
Cox A J
Cooper Andrew
Coal Ben
Crown Orlando
Crain Barnet
Curry Omar O
Clark Peter
Caddy Rev Chas
Cadson Chas
Cundiff Perrel A
Colwell Chas
Cofield Patrick
Cook Peter
Cosy Patrick
Conner Corn elius
Camp Maj David
Campbell D R
Cudley Lieut R J
Carter Remeri
Coleon Robert
Clarance Edmond
Collins Franklin
Cogeil Solomon
Cox Selbe
Collings Samuel
Cainer Geo
Crean Patrick
Cochrae Dr Thos H
Cresap Geo M
Cooper Frank
Conklin Maj H N 2
Cobles Henry
Carren Hugh
Carrithers Jas
Cahill Jas A
Cave Jacob L
Cashner Joseph S
Cave John
Colby Jas M
Cowden John
Clark John O Fallon
Cornell Jos
Cowden John W
Craig John
Conover John
Cass Lewis H
Caufield R J
Carey Wm
Cordwell Dr W J
Clark Wash Thos W
Clark Wm
Canlee Willis
Carroll Wm
Conoway Washington
Craig Wm R
Chase Maj C S
Dugan Henry
Davis H Clay
Davis H S
Dale Clinton
Davis D J
Dean Edward

DUNCAN A R
Danks A W
Dorsey Chas
Davis Clinton

Duley R M
Dodson R M
Davis Francis W
Dravo Frank
Dorsey Frank T
Dunn G
Doane George W
Dinsman Gideon
Davis M S
Dellahanty John
Duckworth Jas W
Doan John M
Doo ey Jas F
Davis Leonidas
Dern W
Doo rr W A
Davis Wm

EVANS D E P
Evans R T
Eckle S S
Everet Thapoles
Eine Henry
Eaton J E
Eckert John
Erase W N
English Wm H
Elliott Wm D
Eline Henry

FRYER Edward D
Fallen Bernard
Fitch Edward C
Fryer Ed D
Ford Silas
Fry Brig Gen S S
Foster Stephen
Fowler T H
Fletcher Geo H
Fiber Geo
Flinn Michael
Fahey Thos
Fink H o L
Flynn Thos
Ferguson J H
Fellows Jacob
Fogerty John
Franklin John
Fraser John
Fox John
Fenn W F
Frost Dr Wm

GUINN Alonzo
Glynn Nicolls
Gooding Benj
Green Chas H
Glynn Peter
Gordon Dr Chas J
Guerlon Charles
Gooding Peter
Gallagher Patt
Gilchrist Duncan
Gordon Daniel
Gaitlan Dennis
Garrabrant R C
Graves D E
Gleeson Thos H 2
Giles Thomas
Grable W B
Greavy Thomas
Gadg Henry
Gardner Henry
Gallather John
Gilmore Jacob
Gilbert John W
Glo aman Joseph
Gridley J B
Graham Jas A
Gleason J M
Goddard John A
Glider Wm W
George Bilt [of ocker Gill Wm
Gorman Michael
Gibson M C
Graham Col F W

HARGADON Mike
Hoffman A J
Holl ran Nicholas 8 9
Hedley H
Harrison B J
Hopkins Benj 2
Helems R F
Hiatt Jas C
Harr s Lient C B
Hofman Chas P
Hanchett David
Hunter Robt
Holman Richd
Hucklor R A
Herr S E
Henry Frank
Hood Geo W
Hydes Geo
Hicks Thos
Hay Geo E
Hardy Geo
Haxleton Harry
Hagan Jas
Hickman Jas R
Hewett J M
Hibert Jas E
Hines R e y J V 3
Hines Jas
Howard Wm
Hawken John E
Haughton John
Holland John
Hogan John
Holmes Jas H
Hopkins Jas
Harrison K K
Howard Wm
Hurst Wm
Hall Wm A
Haley Wm
Hamilton Wm s
Hume Wallace
Holdman Wm H
Hopper W D
Hopkins Bro Wm J
Hopkins Wm
Hewitt Rev Wm
Higgins Michel
Howard Mordia
Holdon Surg L

IRISH Frank M D

JOYCE Peter
Jones S N
Jenkins L
Johnson Richard
Jones Jas B
Johnston Dr J
Julian Jas
Johnston Wm

KENDRICK A C
Kelpe Dennis
Kettle E
Kealher Thos
Kemble Henry or Fred
Kehoe John
Kirkpatrick Jas W 2
Kellerlein
Kendall V O
Kane Wm
Kirkwood W F
Kline Moses

LIENBERGER O J R
Laffen Pat
Latse Peter
Loomis Col C O
Logan D S
Lynch Frank
Larul Squire
Lampman Sullyan
Levi Tolbert
Land Geo W 4
Lawler John
Lee Jas A
Levi J T
Linch John
Langly J W
Laudis J P
Lanser John
Loons Leonard
Lloyd Wm
Lennis Wm
Lally Wm
Langly Wash
Loyd Wm
Letherwood Wm

MEIXILL Andrew B
Moore N B
Moore Nimrod
Morris A J
Mers Mr A
Merchant Chas A
Montgomery Perry
Miller Phillip
Miller C W
Murphy P
Mercer Demetress
Mitchell Edw J
Milburn R C
Mason Dr K W
Murphy Thos A
Main C W
Moore Geo W
Mills F
Mellon Thos H
May Geo W
Moore Henry
Martin Hartman
Martin H J
Morean Henry
Mathers John G
Mattingly John
Mitchell Jos
Mason John
Miller James
Mahoney Jas
Mers Mr A Franklin
Miley Isaac
Marsh Joseph
Mellon J E
M tcalf John
Morris J
Martin Jas M
Mullen John
Murphy John
Moylan John
Morras Joe
Metcalf Douglas
Martin Virgil
Mitchell W A
Morean Maj Will C
Maxwell Wm H
Milam Wm
Matthews Wm R
Maloney Wm
Miller Wm
Metcalf Milt
Miller Martin
McCormack J G
McBride John
McCarty Wm
McCollough J H
McInetnott W
McKinne J B
McKee Michael 2
McGentry Michael
Nelson John
Nillet Martin
O'Sullivan John
O'ger Jule
Oyler John
Pierson Jos 3
Parrish John H
Patrick John
Puelan Jas
Powers John
Powers J H
Postlethwait Zachry T
Pugh Jos B
Proser Lonis
Porter Thos
Payne Wm H
Prentice Dr W M
Pembricks Michael
Quinn Edw M
Quinn Patrick
Quinlan Patrick
Raymond Geo F
Right Hiram
Reaman Henry
Riley Jas
Ray Jas H
Rhoads Joseph
Ready John
Ready John
Rankin John H
Rogers J H
Rowland J W
Robb John
Roberts Jas
Robertson Jos 2
Rohar Jos
Rauson Wm H
Rodney Martin
Turner Thos O
Trickens John
Thiett John G
Thrott It J L
Thompson J D
Thompson John W
Tobin John
Templeton Leroy
Sullivan John
Sanford J D, Jr
Seargent Jas B
Sweep J W
Study Dr Jas M
Summerville Jas
Strickland Isaac
Stevenson Jas F
Snepp Jacob
Siler John T
Smedley John L
Shaffner T P
Sawyers Wm
Scott L C
Sloan Wm O
Shipley Wm
Slone Jr W H
Skens Mike
Santon Micheal
Sparrow F W
Stephens M R
Slaughter Martin
Smith T
Smith John T
Smith John W 2
Smith Wm M
Smith Stephen
Sp inger Richard
Uqubart H P
Vandemark John M
Vaughn Wm
Walker Thos M
Watkins F G 2
Whitehead Samuel
Walter Elkanas S
Whitaker Dr Eli D
Winchester Constant
Walling D P
Watts David
Wilson D W
Withers C A & Wright
West Peter 3
Warner Chas A
Williams C H
Welby Peter
Wright & Bacon
Welch Anthony
Waterbury A
Wilson Thos
Wilkins John
Wilson Jas
Wilson Jas B
Wilson Jas
Wilson Wm
Wilson Jas
Wilson Jas
Wilson Jas